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The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times

KIM IL SUNG

(Treatise Published in the Inaugural Issue of the Argentine Magazine, "Guidebook to the Third World" *December 16, 1975*)

Recently a conference of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned nations was held with success at the Peruvian capital of Lima. Under the motto "Let us unite to achieve liberation!" the conference discussed urgent problems confronting the non-alignment movement and adopted important documents and decisions of historic significance. The conference decided unanimously to admit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into the non-alignment movement as a full member. This showed that the independent home and foreign policies of the Government of our Republic are in accord with the objectives and ideas of the non-alignment movement and that our country enjoys an active support of the non-aligned countries. The Korean people are very pleased with and warmly welcome the unanimous decision on our country's admission into the non-alignment movement as its full member.

The non-alignment movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the main trend of the present era.

The present era is an era of independence, an era of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. Many countries of the world demand independence and an ever-increasing number of peoples are turning out in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. This is the main trend of our times that no force can check. The non-alignment movement mirrors this trend of the development of the present era and embodies the lofty ideas of anti-imperialism and independence.

The non-alignment movement is a powerful movement opposed to the aggression and plunder of imperialism and colonialism and non-aligned countries are strong new-emerging forces standing in confrontation with the reactionary forces of imperialism.

Tremendous are the significance and role of the non-alignment movement in the advancement of world revolution and in international affairs. With the appearance of the non-alignment movement on the stage of history as an independent political force, the international balance of forces has changed fundamentally. The emergence of the non-alignment movement has decisively strengthened the revolutionary forces of the world and greatly weakened the reactionary forces of imperialism.

The non-alignment movement is exerting profound influence on the process of a great change that is taking place in the world now. It is dealing a telling blow at the imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder and accelerating their decline and fall and is giving a powerful inspiration and encouragement to the oppressed people and the peoples of new-emerging forces in their revolutionary struggle.

The expansion and development of the non-alignment movement will hasten the accomplishment of the people's cause of liberation. In the torrent of the non-alignment movement the ruin of imperialism will be precipitated and the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people be further strengthened and developed.

Non-aligned countries must intensify their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Imperialism and colonialism are the root-cause of aggression and war and the main obstacle to the independent development and social progress of the countries belonging to the new-emerging forces. The imperialists not only harshly oppressed and exploited non-aligned countries, the new-emerging countries in the past, but have also been persisting in aggression and intervention against those countries since their achievement of national independence and maliciously manoeuvring to plunder and exploit them by neo-colonialist methods. When they cannot achieve their aggressive aims by peaceful means, the imperialists do not even hesitate to perpetrate armed invasion.

Without fighting imperialism, non-aligned countries cannot safeguard their national independence or build a new prosperous society. Only by strengthening the anti-imperialist struggle, can they consolidate national independence, achieve their independent development and attain the objectives of the non-alignment movement successfully.

It is very good that today the non-aligned countries are waging a vigorous joint struggle against all sorts of aggression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism. Non-aligned countries should form a broad anti-imperialist united front in firmer unity and administer blows at the imperialists and colonialists by concerted efforts.

The non-alignment movement demands that every country maintain independence. Independence is the soul of the country and its people. Only when independence is upheld is it possible to defend the dignity and honour of the people, achieve the country's independence and prosperity and develop solidarity and cooperation between states on an equal and solid basis. The non-aligned countries should secure the independent development of their peoples and remain loyal to the ideas of the non-alignment movement by holding fast to independence.

Economic self-support is the material basis of independence. A country which depends on others economically cannot but follow others politically, too. An economically dependent nation can neither escape the destiny as colonial slaves nor do what it wants to do or say what it wants to say. If non-aligned countries are to maintain independence, they must achieve economic self-support by building an independent national economy.

In order to realize the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-alignment movement, it is essential to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among non-aligned countries. This is the source of the invincibility of the non-alignment movement and a decisive guarantee for the victory of the common cause of anti-imperialism.

If non-aligned countries fight in firm unity, they can defeat any imperialism. They should unite to destroy the old international order set up by the imperialists and establish a new international order that will meet the interests of the world's people. The old inter-

national order is an outcome of the colonialist system and the main lever of imperialism for its rule, control, exploitation and plunder. It is on the strength of this old international order that the imperialists are trampling underfoot the sovereignty of other nations and plundering the developing countries of their resources. The old international order should be abolished and a new, fair international order be established so that the imperialists can no longer act arbitrarily on the international scene, violate the sovereignty of other nations and plunder them of their resources at will.

Non-aligned countries not only should firmly unite politically but also closely cooperate economically. Their close economic cooperation is an important solution to the difficult and complicated problems arising in the building of a new society. If non-aligned nations develop diversified economic and technological cooperation on the principle of filling each other's needs, they will be able to build an independent national economy and achieve their prosperity without being indebted to great powers.

By firmly uniting themselves politically and closely cooperating in the economic and technological spheres, non-aligned nations should accelerate their independent development and bring earlier the victory of the common cause of anti-imperialism.

Upholding the banner of unity, the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as a dignified member of the non-alignment movement, will always firmly unite and closely cooperate with other non-aligned countries in accomplishing the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and social progress and make active efforts to strengthen and develop the non-alignment movement.

Today the Korean people are struggling to achieve the historic cause of national reunification, their greatest national desire. The Korean people's struggle to regain the territory and nation usurped by the US imperialists and to reunify the divided country is the main link in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle being waged on a worldwide scale. The non-aligned countries which love justice and peace actively support and encourage our people in their struggle to drive the US imperialist armed forces of aggression out of south Korea and to reunify the homeland independently and peacefully. This is inspiring our people greatly. The Korean people will definitively chase the US imperialist armed forces of aggression out of south Korea and achieve the historic cause of national reunification, with the positive support and encouragement of the world's progressive peoples including the peoples of non-aligned countries.

The non-alignment movement, a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times, is further expanding and growing in strength each day and advancing triumphantly. Non-aligned countries will wage a vigorous joint struggle against imperialism under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and thereby realize the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-alignment movement and contribute greatly to the cause of world peace and human liberation and will build a world free from imperialism and colonialism and from all forms of aggression and plunder, a peaceful and prosperous new world.

The Three Revolutions—Main Content of the Revolution to Be Continued after the Establishment of Socialist System

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a profound clarification of the thought and theory on vigorously carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—in his report to the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He said that the three revolutions are the main content of the revolution the working-class party must carry out after the establishment of the socialist system; they are the tasks of the continued revolution to be carried on until it has fulfilled its historical mission.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The working-class party can win its historic cause only when it carries the revolution through to the end in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 21.)

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are the main content of the revolution to be carried out after the establishment of the socialist system.

The main content of the revolution in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is to liquidate the colonial rule of imperialism and feudal relations and achieve national independence and the democratic development of society.

The main content of the revolution in the stage of socialist revolution is to end all exploitation of man by man once and for all, establish the socialist system and pave the new way to social progress.

A working-class party must attain the complete victory of socialism and continue the revolution even after the establishment of the socialist system.

But, the main content of the revolution a working-class party should carry out in this stage differs from that of the revolution in the former stages.

The main content of the revolution in each stage is determined by the major tasks of the given revolution and by the socio-class relations. The primary revolutionary task set before a working-class party after the establishment of the socialist system is to eliminate the survivals of the old society.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system there remain the survivals of age-old exploiter society in different spheres of social life.

As the leader said, a revolution does not mean only the overthrow of an old social system and the establishment of a new one. It is also a revolution to rid different spheres of social life of the remnants of exploiter society and to create the new things on the pattern of the working class after the overthrow of the old social system.

Under socialism the survivals of old society

are found mainly in the spheres of ideology, technology and culture. These three spheres are the main spheres of social life under socialism, where survivals of exploiter society remain most strikingly.

The outmoded capitalist ideology lingers in the minds of people under socialism. This ideology corrodes people ideologically and obstructs freeing them from the shackles of the old ideas and arming them with the advanced working-class ideology.

Under socialism the survivals of the old society are to be found in people's working life and economic life, too. Though working people have been freed from exploitation and oppression, they have not been liberated from tough and backbreaking labour and the productive forces have not reached a high level commensurate with socialist society. And there remain the difference between town and country and the class distinction between working class and peasantry and there exist two forms of socialist ownership—all-people and cooperative properties.

Under socialism cultural life is also not completely free from survivals of all kinds of backward and reactionary culture and old customs from capitalist society.

All this shows that the three revolutions, which aim at completely wiping out the old things, the capitalistic things in ideological, technological and cultural spheres and ensuring the victory of the new things, the socialistic things, are the main content of the revolution a working-class party should carry out after the establishment of the socialist system.

Only when the three revolutions—ideological, technical and culturul—are made is it possible to consolidate the already established socialist system, win the complete victory of socialism and make the revolution continue to advance.

The three revolutions are particularly important for those countries which did not make the Industrial Revolution and failed to go through the capitalist stage in the past and the former colonial, semi-colonial countries.

These countries had long remained sources of raw materials and commodity markets for imperialism. They, therefore, have no national industry and their economic foundations are very weak, and they are backward ideologically and culturally. So these countries take a longer time to build a new society than the advanced capitalist countries to carry out the revolution and build a new society, and they are required to carry out the revolution in ideological, technical and cultural spheres in a more thorough way.

The three revolutions are the tasks of the continued revolution a working-class party must carry on until it has fulfilled its historical mission.

It is, above all, because the revolutionary cause of the working class is attended with acute class struggle.

After the establishment of the socialist system, exploiter classes are eliminated at home, but the insidious manoeuvres of the remnants of overthrown exploiting classes continue. On the other hand, internationally, the imperialists and all hues of reactionaries ceaselessly perpetrate subversive activities against the socialist countries, try to make ideological and cultural infiltration into them and blockade them and bring pressure to bear upon them economically.

Therefore, only when the working class and its party dynamically push forward the three revolutions can they successfully shatter the subversive and sabotaging activities of the remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes and the imperialists' policies of aggression and blockade, creditably defend the revolutionary gains and forcefully promote the revolution and construction.

The three revolutions are the tasks of the continued revolution even after the complete triumph of socialism.

The complete victory of socialism brings about a great progress in educating and remoulding people, does away with class distinctions between working class and peasantry and makes society classless. And when socialism wins complete victory, the industrialization of the country is completed, the solid material and technical foundations of socialism laid and a great headway made in the building of socialist culture.

But, even after the whole society is working-classized and the tasks of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism are fulfilled, people are not completely free from the survivals of outmoded ideologies. Moreover, the productive forces do not reach such a high level as to realize the principle that all members of society work according to their ability and take distribution according to their needs, and there still remains the difference between mental labour and physical labour.

This is why a working-class party should not stop the revolution even after the complete victory of socialism, but continue the ideological revolution to revolutionize all the working people, while consolidating the achievements made in working-classizing the whole society. And it must thoroughly carry out the technical and cultural revolutions to highly develop the productive forces, intellectualize the whole society and eliminate the difference between spiritual and physical labour. Only by doing this, it can fulfil the historical mission of the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a full elucidation of the correlations of the three revolutions and the principles to be observed in carrying out the revolutions, their contents and goals, their tasks and ways to make them.

As seen above, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the three revolutions as the main content of the revolution to be carried out after the establishment of the socialist system and as the tasks of the continued revolution to be carried on until the working class has fulfilled its historical mission and clarified ways and means to carry them out. This is a distinguished service of immortal significance to the revolutionary cause of the working class and to the advancement of its revolutionary theory.

The theory on the revolution after the establishment of the socialist system was clarified for the first time by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, by originating the thought and theory on the three revolutions, basing himself on the immortal Juche idea.

The thought and theory on the three revolutions fathered by the great leader gives a full systematic clarification of the essence of the revolution made by the working class, the question of the continued revolution under socialism and its main content and historical mission and ways and means to carry it out.

With the creation of the theory on the three revolutions, the working-class parties have come to advance toward the final victory of the revolution with clear fighting goals and directions and the revolutionary theory of the working class has been developed and enriched to be a complete scientific theory.

The creation of the thought and theory on the three revolutions has solved with flying colors the important problem connected with the future, destiny of the revolutionary cause after the establishment of the socialist system.

Our Party and people will successfully hasten the complete victory of socialism in our country, the country's reunification and the final victory of the revolution, by thoroughly implementing the great leader's thought and theory on the three revolutions.

Chang Ho Jun

The 30th Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Historic Agrarian Reform Law

In the grandiose circumstance where a vigorous "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" is afoot to thoroughly implement the programmatic teaching given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea and his teachings given to the field of the rural economy, our agricultural working people mark significantly the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of the historic Agrarian Reform Law.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Using the people's government as a weapon, the Party carried out the agrarian reform, nationalization of industries and various other democratic reforms and eliminated the colonial survivals of Japanese imperialism, thus triumphantly fulfilling the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of our country in a very short period following liberation. The result was that our people extricated themselves once and for all from the shackles of imperialism and feudalism and a people's democratic system was firmly established in the northern half." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., pp. 14-15.)

The great leader wisely led our Party and people to thoroughly carry out the agrarian reform and various other democratic reforms after liberation and thus freed our people once and for all from the shackles of imperialism and feudalism and firmly established a people's democratic system in the northern half.

The historic agrarian reform thoroughly carried out in our country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great historic event written into the history of our people's struggle in letters of gold.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid the historical roots for solving the peasant and agricultural questions during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Immediately after liberation he raised the land question as a burning question to be solved before anything else in the stage of democratic revolution.

Feudal landownership was dominant in our countryside at that time.

In the northern half of Korea, the landlords making up only four per cent of all the rural households owned 58.2 per cent of the total arable land, while the preponderant majority of the peasants accounting for nearly 80 per cent of the population possessed either no land or only small plots.

The feudal tenant farming system forced the peasants into abject poverty and obstructed the development of the agricultural productive forces. Moreover, the feudal relations of landownership prevented other branches of the national economy from developing and were a great obstacle to social progress generally.

Taking into full account the relations of landownership and the balance of class forces in our countryside, the age-old aspiration of our peasants for land and the socialist transformation of the rural economy to be carried out in the future, the great leader worked out the historic "Law on Agrarian Reform in North Korea."

On the principle of "only the tiller has the right to land" he made it clear in the law that land formerly owned by the Japanese imperialists and their stooges—the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation—the land of the landlords who owned more than five *chongbo* of land and all other lands not tilled by their owners but leased out, should be confiscated without compensation and distributed free to the landless or land-poor peasants.

He laid down that the sale and purchase and leasing and mortgaging of the distributed land be prohibited.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung talking with farmers in Taedong County, South Pyongan Province, for the successful carrying out of the agrarian reform

The Agrarian Reform Law, drawn up by him, was a revolutionary and unique law aimed at most thoroughly solving the peasant and agricultural questions in the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution.

The great leader wisely organized and mobilized the entire Party and people to carry out the agrarian reform.

For the agrarian reform, he clarified the Party's class policy of isolating the rich farmers and thoroughly eliminating the landlords by firmly relying on the poor peasants and hired farm labourers and by forming a solid alliance with the middle peasants and sent numerous progressive workers into the rural districts to secure the victory of the labouring peasants in the acute class struggle between the tenants and hired farm labourers and the landlords. At the same time, he formed rural committees of hired farm labourers and poor peasants to take charge of the agrarian reform, with the guidance and help of the working class.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the agrarian reform was carried out most thoroughly, correctly and victoriously in a very short time, only in 20-odd days.

The historic agrarian reform abolished once and for all the feudal landownership which had plunged our countryside into medieval backwardness and stagnation for thousands of years and fully realized our peasants' age-old desire for land. It freed our agricultural productive forces from fetters of the old production relations and helped to develop the rural economy rapidly, and this in turn gave a strong impetus

to the rehabilitation and development of national industry and the national economy as a whole.

As a result of the successful agrarian reform, the economic foothold of the reactionary forces in the countryside was wiped out, the worker-peasant alliance consolidated, and a solid social groundwork was laid for the democratization of the country's political, economic and cultural life.

Our peasants, oppressed and humiliated in the past, became the genuine masters of the countryside and they, together with the advanced working class, became a main force in building a rich and powerful, sovereign and independent state.

The agrarian reform exerted a tremendous revolutionary influence upon the south Korean people and peasants fighting against the US imperialists and their stooges and roused them to a strong struggle for land, and greatly inspired the world oppressed people in their national-liberation struggle.

As a result of the thoroughgoing agrarian reform, the tasks of the democratic revolution were successfully fulfilled as a whole in our country and a solid groundwork for transition to socialist revolution and the final solution of the rural question was laid.

Agricultural cooperation, the law-given demand of socialist revolution, was raised as a mature question whose solution brooked no further delay, after the war in our country.

From the steadfast Juche position, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a deep analysis of the real demand of our revolutionary development and all conditions of our country, and put forward the original policy of carrying out the co-operation of the individual peasant farming prior to technical reconstruction of agriculture and carried the socialist reorganization of agriculture to victorious completion in a short time after the war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung authored the immortal classic "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" which represents his great programme to emancipate the peasants even from all survivals of the old society and hard labour, obliterate the difference between town and country and the class distinctions between working class and peasantry and finally solve the rural question.

By vigorously advancing along the path indicated by the theses, our people will complete the historic cause of the final solution of the socialist rural question in the near future.

Today our peasants are firmly armed with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader, and only the Juche-type blood runs in their hearts.

At present our country has definitively entered a new stage of overall modernization and industrialization of agriculture.

Now the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land is 4 in the flat areas and 3 in the in-between and mountain areas.

Irrigation and electrification were successfully completed long ago and overall mechanization and chemicalization are being carried on, with the result that our peasants do farming easily and joyfully with the help of machines.

Ours has turned into a civilized modern socialist countryside good to live in, where age-old cultural backwardness has been eliminated, and the distinctions between town and country in their cultural and technical levels and the living conditions are gradually obliterated, and the peasants' living standards are much higher as a whole than those of the former well-to-do middle peasants.

Our agricultural working people greet significantly the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of the Agrarian Reform Law with greater labour efforts for a new victory under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" with a firm resolution to be boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who showed an original way for the solution of the rural question at each stage of revolutionary development and led our people undeviatingly along the road to victory and glory.

Kim Hwa Sok

The Juche Idea Is an Idea Showing Fundamental Stand and Method to Be Adopted in Revolution and Construction

The question of attitude and stand towards and method of, revolution and construction is a question of vital importance on which the destiny of revolutionary struggle and work of construction depends.

The immortal Juche idea fathered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and the great thinker and theoretician, integratedly clarifies the fundamental stand that the masses of the people, the masters, must keep to in revolution and construction and the fundamental method that they must employ in revolution and construction.

As taught by the great leader, the Juche idea is, in a word, an idea that the masses of the people are the masters of revolution and construction and they are also the motive power of revolution and construction.

Revolution and construction are carried out by the masses of the people and they are conducted for them. There cannot be a revolution in which the masses of the people do not participate and the revolution ignoring the interests of the people is meaningless. Herein lies the reason why the masses of the people should be the masters of revolution and construction.

The success of revolution and construction depends on the revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the masses of the people. This shows that they are also the motive power of revolution and construction.

The stand and role of the masses of the people, the masters of revolution and construction, find their concrete manifestation in their attitude towards their country's revolution and construction, that is, in whether they establish Juche or not.

Establishing Juche means to have the attitude of a master towards one's own country's revolution and construction. In other words, it means adhering to the independent and creative principles of solving all problems arising from revolutionary struggle and constructive work mainly by one's own efforts to suit the reality of one's own country, from the independent and creative stands.

Revolution can be neither exported nor imported. The masters of each country's revolution are its people and the decisive factor of the victory in revolution is also its internal forces.

Moreover, the development of the revolutionary movement of the working class and the masses of the people raises a great number of new, difficult and complex problems.

Therefore, each country's people should carry out responsibly the revolution and construction of their country as the masters and settle all problems of revolution and construction by their own efforts on their own thinking and judgement to suit the reality of their country.

The Juche idea is based on such requirements of revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The independent stand is the fundamental stand that the working masses must always keep to in the revolution and construction, and the creative stand is the fundamental method that they must employ in the struggle to transform nature and society." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 9.)

As the respected and beloved leader taught, the independent stand is the fundamental stand to be kept to by the working masses in revolution and construction.

It calls for deciding all problems related to one's own destiny with one's own spirit according to one's own determination and solving one's own problems responsibly by one's own efforts, thereby thoroughly defending one's right as a master and fulfilling one's duty as such.

Independence is vital to men, and revolution and construction are struggle to uphold their

independence.

Independence makes man the master of all things and the most valuable and powerful being in the world, and for it man is radically distinct from animals.

If people do not act upon their own spirit but dance to others' tune, they can neither decide their own matters in line with their own interests nor solve them according to their will, and finally they cannot tell right from wrong.

Only when people deal with all matters arising from hewing out their own destinies on their own judgement and solve them independently in keeping with their requirements, basing themselves strictly on the reality of their country, can they bring the revolution and construction to completion without the slightest vacillation and fully exercise their right as the masters.

As long as there remain states and boundaries, revolution and construction are carried out with the state as a unit. Accordingly, each country's revolution and construction are carried out by the efforts of its party and masses of people. Of course, foreign support can be a certain help. But others can not take the place of the masters of revolution and construction, the people of a country.

If the working-class party doesn't try to mobilize its people's strength and domestic resources but falls into flunkeyism of depending on others in carrying out revolution and construction, it will ruin its country and make a mess of revolution.

Therefore, it, firmly believing in the strength of the masses of the people, the masters of revolution and construction, must bring into full play their creative talents and revolutionary activity and mobilize all the economic potentialities of its country to the maximum, following the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. Only then the masses of the people will be able to play properly the role as a master and fulfil their duty in revolution and construction.

As seen above, the independent stand is the fundamental stand which enables the masses of the people to fulfil their duty as the master of revolution and construction and defend their rights.

As the great leader taught, the creative stand is the fundamental method that the working masses must employ in the struggle to transform nature and society.

It is a revolutionary stand which makes people perform the role properly as the master by settling all problems connected with their destiny with their own creative power and wisdom to suit the specific conditions of their country.

Activity of man is independent and creative.

Revolution and construction are carried out by an active struggle and creative labour of millions of popular masses.

Therefore, only when the working-class party has a faith in the strength of the masses of the people and give a full scope to their inexhaustible creative power and wisdom, all reserves and possibilities can be mobilized and revolution and construction stepped up.

But revolution and construction are carried out with each country as a unit and the situation is different in each country. Therefore, if the working-class party falls into dogmatism of not solving all problems arising from revolution and construction to suit the concrete conditions of the country but swallowing up whole the universal principles of the revolutionary theories of the working class and the experiences of other countries, the independence and creativity of the popular masses will be paralyzed and they cannot fulfil their role as the master of revolution and construction.

Only when the working-class party applies the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and other countries' experiences to suit the specific conditions of its country from the firm creative stand, it can make them useful for the revolution and construction of its country and enhance the role of the masses of the people as the masters.

As seen above, the creative stand is the fundamental method that enables the masses of the people to perform their role properly as the masters of revolution and construction and that they must thoroughly apply in transforming nature and society.

The independent and creative stands constituting the essential aspects of the Juche idea are both a manifestation of the attitude of a master towards revolution and construction; and they are inseparably related to each other.

The independent stand is prerequisite to firmly keeping the creative stand and the creative stand is a guarantee for firmly maintaining the independent stand. The creative stand can be firmly maintained when it is based on the independent stand, and the independent stand can be fully kept when it is combined with the creative stand.

Therefore, independence and creativity should be embodied in a unified way.

The independent stand and the creative stand also have different aspects.

The independent stand calls for defending the rights of the masses of the people and performing their responsibilities as the masters of revolution and construction against flunkeyism, and the creative stand calls for enhancing their role.

The independent stand is the stand that the masses of the people must maintain in revolution and construction and the creative stand is the method that they must employ in transforming nature and society.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people have turned our country into a strong socialist state, independent in politics, self-reliant in the economy and self-defensive in guarding the nation, in a historically short time by firmly maintaining the independent and creative stands clarified by him.

The Wangjae-san Revolutionary-historic Place Will Shine Forever

After a travel of over four kilometres from the Onsong railway station at the northern tip of our country, one can get a good view of the Wangjae-san revolutionary-historic place.

It is a holy historic place of the revolution associated with the immortal revolutionary exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who offered the grand programme of national resurrection to our people suffering from lost nationhood in the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Last year, out of their unanimous desire to tell the immortal revolutionary exploits, performed by the great leader in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, to posterity forever and learn from them, our people erected grand monuments and built up the revolutionary-historic place with their whole heart and utmost care.

A statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was erected with utmost care in the revolutionary-historic place. The statue depicts the great leader vigorously calling upon the entire Korean people to carry out the sacred cause of fatherland restoration, raising a hand high up and putting the other hand holding his cap on the shoulder of a child symbolizing the future of Korea, with his overcoat's skirt flapping in the wind.

The great leader who organized and waged the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, in the van of the Korean revolution, carrying the destiny of the fatherland and nation on his shoulders, convened the historic Wangjae-san Meeting on March 11, 1933 and made a speech "For Expanding and Developing the Armed Struggle into the Homeland."

In his speech the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"... However outrageously the enemies may manoeuvre and however difficult the situation may be, we must without fail expand and develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland."

In his speech the great leader advanced, along with the policy of expanding and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland, policies of widely establishing semi-guerrilla districts over vast areas of the homeland lying close by the guerrilla bases along the Tuman-gang River, forming an anti-Japanese national united front and vigorously pushing forward the organizational and ideological preparations for the creation of a party.

The strategic and tactical policies set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Wangjae-san Meeting served as a programme-guide for implementing the Juche-motivated line of the Korean revolution, as an undying torchlight showing clear-cut ways for the restoration of the country.

Behind the statue of the great leader a beacon fire-tower 66 metres high soars, symbolizing the undying torchlight held up by

him at that time.

Groups of sculptured figures guard the statue of the leader, which represent the unbounded loyalty of the Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen and people to the leader.

There is a large crescent-shaped work in relief, more than 170 metres long and 5 metres high, on the back side of the beacon fire-tower in the revolutionary-historic place.

It depicts the armed struggle, assistance and so on.

The relief work is like a folding screen and surrounds the statue of the great leader and the beacon fire-tower crescentwise.

The relief work of profound ideological content and high artistic value presents the bloody struggle of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and people for expanding and strengthening the armed ranks and securing weapons, the fight for widening and fortifying and defending the guerilla bases, the whole-hearted support of the people to the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean People's Revolutionary Army wiping out the burglarious Japanese imperialists.

Long stone steps by the beacon fire-tower lead to the place where the great leader guided the historic Wangjae-san Meeting, on the top of Mt. Wangjae-san.

On the very spot the great leader convened a meeting of leading personnel of the underground revolutionary organizations and political workers in the Onsong area and offered the grand programme of fatherland restoration to our people.

At the meeting place there is a big square stone monument erected with utmost care in honour of the historic meeting to tell the immortal revolutionary exploits performed by the great leader from generation to generation.

There is the Tamak-gol crossing of the Tuman-gang River some 2 kilometres down from the meeting place.

The Tuman-gang River flows quietly as ever, telling the historic day when the great leader led men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland 43 years ago.

Looking at the Tuman-gang River and the historic Tamak-gol crossing, the visitors are overcome by the feeling of boundless respect and love for and highest gratitude to the fatherly leader who crossed the Amnok-gang River, firmy determined not to return until Korea became independent, and organized and led the bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for 20-odd years and finally brought a new spring of national liberation, and has converted our country into a land of Juche, a strong socialist country in a short time after liberation.

There is also the Wangjae-san Revolution Museum in the revolutionary-historic place.

This museum with a floor space of more than 8,500 square metres has an introductory hall, 15 rooms and a hall housing a cyclorama depicting the struggle of the people for supporting the guerrilla bases. It is devoted to the display of the precious mementoes and materials mainly on the immortal revolutionary history in the first half of the 1930s and the first half of the 1940s during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

They are historical materials on the wise guidance of the great leader in the defence battle of the guerrilla bases, his preparations for the creation of a party and his successful formation of the anti-imperialist united front, and on the immortal exploits of the great leader who smashed the manoeuvres of the opportunists and factionalist-flunkeyists in defence of the Juche line of the Korean revolution and carried the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a new upsurge through the intensified military and political activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, in the first half of the 1930s.

They also are mementoes and historical materials on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader in the first half of the 1940s.

Indeed, the well-arranged Wangjae-san revolutionary-historic place serves as a centre for the education of our people in the Party's monolithic ideology and a grand open-air lecture hall for education in the revolutionary traditions.

Son Yu Son

Unryul Revolutionary-historic Place Associated with Immortal Exploits

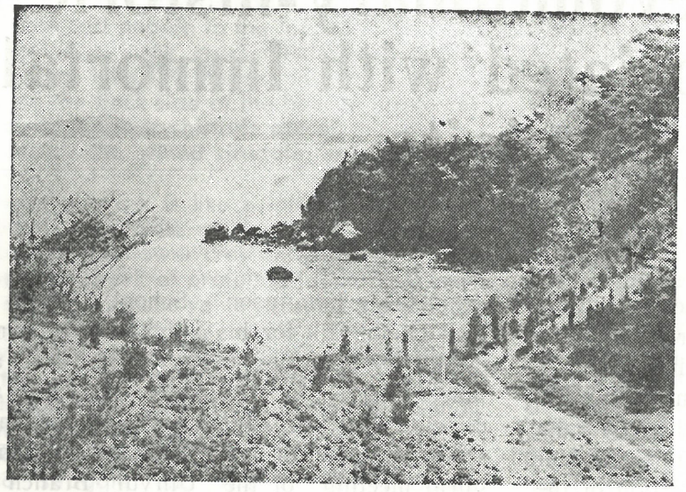
The Unryul revolutionary-historic place is situated on the west coast of our country. It is a historic place associated with the immortal revolutionary exploits of Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter who devoted his whole life to the country's independence and the freedom and liberation of the people, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in Korea and a great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement in our country.

In the revolutionary-historic place there are the Kwangson School used by Kim Hyong Jik for his guidance of the revolutionary activities in the Unryul area and places where he personally organized and directed the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle—a house where he guided the inaugural meeting of the Unryul Branch of Hwanghae Province of the Korean National Association (KNA), the secret meeting place in Pamnamu-gol in Mt. Nam-san, a house where he guided secret meetings, a grave keeper's cottage on the Ssari-jae pass, the Sungsil School in Pyolgi-dong, the Kwangjin School and the Taejin Ferry.

Our younger generation on a visit to the Kwangson School used by Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country, to guide the revolutionary activities in the Unryul area

Born into a family of patriotic and revolutionary lineage, Kim Hyong Jik started revolutionary struggle in his early years with a high aim to restore the lost country. In 1915 he learned that the anti-Japanese sentiments of the people in the Unryul area were high and sent there comrades whom he himself educated and trained to form hard-cores of the revolution and lay a mass base.

It was before and after the formation of the Korean National Association in 1917, the first anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization in our country, that he



The Taejin Ferry which Kim Hyong Jik used to cross and re-cross, guiding the revolutionary activities in the Unryul area

gave a full-scale guidance to this area.

In the days of national sufferings when the brutal military rule of Japanese imperialism occupying Korea reached its zenith and our people stood at the crossroads of life and death, he set forth a policy of struggle to achieve the independence of the country by the strength of the Korean people themselves by uniting all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces and showed the ways for its execution and personally stood in the van of the struggle.

In 1916 he crossed the Taejin Ferry of the Taedong-gang River, breaking through the strict cordon of Japanese imperialism, and met his comrades operating in the Unryul area and got a report on the work from them and indicated measures to set up underground revolutionary organizations.

He also reclarified the orientation of struggle to win Korea's independence by the Korean people themselves and instructed them to unite all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces as one.

In his speech addressed at the Kwangson School to its pupils, their parents and other people, the indomitable revolutionary fighter Kim Hyong Jik said in this vein:

Robbed of the country, our nation is experiencing the sorrow of a stateless people. How can we say that the spirit of this country is alive if we sit with folded arms, lamenting over this miserable lot? The time has come when we youth and pupils should awake. We must win back the independence of the country by ourselves with a high aim to restore our country.

His words gave fresh strength and courage to the people and pupils in the area and aroused them to a more dynamic struggle against Japanese imperialism.

In the summer of 1917, Kim Hyong Jik visited the Kwangson School again and met teachers of the school and many advocates of the anti-Japanese movement in the Unryul area to show them concrete ways for expanding the network of the local KNA organizations and waging a more active anti-Japanese patriotic struggle.

On the basis of the already made preparations, he called a secret meeting there and formed the "Unryul Branch of Hwanghae Province of the KNA," a local organization of the KNA.

At the meeting Kim Hyong Jik made a clear-cut analysis of the prevailing situation at home and abroad and reclarified the character of the KNA, its programme of struggle and its immediate goal and ways for their attainment.

He also detailed the problems of principle

arising from the underground revolutionary activities. The formation of the Unryul branch enabled the KNA to rapidly expand the network of its local organizations in the southwestern region of our country and arouse the people in the Unryul area to a more powerful anti-Japanese struggle. Following the formation of the Unryul branch he had a secret meeting with KNA members, teachers of the Kwangson School and advocates of the anti-Japanese movement in the Unryul area in the cottage of a grave keeper on the Ssari-jae pass, at the foot of Mt. Kuwol-san and organized and guided many kinds of work including the expansion of the organization of the KNA and the imbuing of the broad masses with the anti-Japanese patriotic spirit.

At the meeting he also taught that the Kwangson School should be properly run to rear the rising generation as staunch fighters of the anti-Japanese movement.

Under the guidance of Kim Hyong Jik the patriotic people and intellectuals there increased the accommodation of the school.

Kim Hyong Jik guided the school to teach Korean language, history and geography and other subjects to pupils and organize their brisk extracurricular activities and socio-political activities to train them to be harmoniously-developed fine workers for the country who knew Korea well.

During the whole period of his activities in this area Kim Hyong Jik crossed and re-crossed Mt. Kuwol-san, drenched with cold rains and oblivious of sleep and rest, to meet the humiliated and hunger-stricken peasants and young people there and implant their minds with the revolutionary spirit and take good care of them.

Thanks to his indefatigable, energetic activities the sentiments of the people there towards the anti-Japanese movement grew stronger and they came out in struggle against Japanese imperialism and its stooges.

Alarmed by the KNA's energetic activities, the Japanese imperialists arrested more than 100 KNA members and other people connected with it throughout the country and more frantically intensified the repression of the KNA local organizations.

This offered a great difficulty to the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country.

Just around the time, in 1920, Kim Hyong Jik came again to Mt. Kuwol-san and organized and guided the work of restoring the wrecked underground revolutionary organizations in this area and led the underground revolutionary organizations in the Unryul area to carry on a more dynamic struggle against Japanese imperialism.

During the whole period of the direct guidance of Kim Hyong Jik, the patriotic people and youth and pupils in this area formed legal and illegal organizations against the Japanese imperialists, landlords and pro-Japanese bureaucrats and vigorously waged struggles in various forms including tenancy dispute.

They also held lecture meetings, oratorical contests and forums to expose the crimes of the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys and waged an energetic struggle to liquidate them, thus making them not act rashly in this region.

Indeed, Kim Hyong Jik waged a tireless struggle with an indomitable fighting will and revolutionary spirit in the grim days of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. His was a brilliant path marked by warm love for our people who suffered exploitation and oppression; it was a path of a great revolutionary who dedicated his whole life to the liberation of the country and the happiness of the people.

The lofty patriotic spirit implanted and priceless revolutionary exploits performed by the indomitable revolutionary fighter Kim Hyong Jik in different places of Unryul will live for good in the hearts of our people and shine bright like an eternal star in their history.

Hwang Jong Hyon

Personally Calling on Peasants in Samsok

It had been the long-cherished desire of our peasants before liberation to own land and do farming on it to the best of their power. After his restoration of the country the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made the Agrarian Reform Law himself and promulgated it to meet their age-old desire. And he called on peasants in different parts of the country to lead them to carry out the agrarian reform successfully.

On March 10, 1946, several days after the promulgation of the Agrarian Reform Law, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the peasants in Rosan-ri, Samsok District, Pyongyang (Nae-ri, Sijok sub-county, Taedong county, South Pyongan Province at the time).

The peasants had little dreamed that the fatherly leader, who had restored the lost country and given farm land to the peasants, would visit their nameless village. They were too greatly excited with joy over his visit to offer proper greetings to him.

The fatherly leader, with a broad smile on his face, warmly grasped their horny hands and said:

"I've come to see how the agrarian reform is progressing."

He readily sat on the straw mat spread in the courtyard.

Peasants sat around him like a family.

He fully acquainted himself with the work of the rural committee and the progress of the agrarian reform and said that they had done much in a short time.

At that very moment all other villagers, at the glad news of the leader's visit, swarmed into the courtyard of the rural committee.

The fatherly leader got all aged men to take front seats and asked them to say something about the agrarian reform.

They vyingly spoke frankly what they had had in their mind; they said that the leader met their long-cherished desire for land and expressed their determination to do farming well on the land given by him.

Having listened to them, the fatherly leader spoke in words to this effect:

You are much delighted, so I am very glad as well. But it is not I that gave you land. Originally you are the owners of land and you have only taken it back. Who else can own land but those people who do farming, ploughing land and sowing. The land belongs to you tillers.

That day the fatherly leader fully explained the historic significance of the agrarian reform to peasants of the village.

He earnestly told them to play their role properly as the masters of the land gained at the cost of blood, saying that our peasants had suffered unfair treatment from generation to generation because they had no land in the past.

Time crept on and it was now toward noon.

In spite of his fatigue, the fatherly leader went straight to the neighbouring village Songmun-ri.

There was in the village the house of one of the big landlords in the Pyongyang area.

The landlord was a dyed-in-the-wool pro-Japanese element. After the surrender of Japanese imperialism he conducted malicious acts and fled to south Korea at the news of the Yanks' occupation of it.

When the great leader was going to enter the gate of that house, people who had worked for the landlord as servants, tenants and hired farm hands flocked out and bowed deeply at him. Among them was Pak Jang Ban, who had been a hereditary servant to that landlord.

The fatherly leader helped them up one by one, saying that they should not humble themselves.

He looked around the house with scores of rooms and heard all the crimes the landlord had committed.

The fatherly leader sat knee to knee with peasants of the village.

He urged time and again the old men sitting on the wooden floor in front of the room to come into the room. He was so kind-hearted that they all entered the room. And the old men, who had worked as lifetime hired farm hands in this house, all sat stiffly on their knees.

Looking at them, the fatherly leader said that he had grandfather bowed down with lifelong field work like them, and took them by hand and seated them in the warmest place in the room, saying that they should make themselves at home and sit comfortably.

That day he listened to all stories about their bitter past and spoke in this vein:

Let's decide to give this house and all its household goods and the like and the landlord Pak's best land to those who had the hardest time in the service of the landlord.

All present were very delighted at the decision.

The respected and beloved leader learned that it was Pak Jang Ban that had had the hardest time in the service of the landlord, and asked him to tell all about his past life.

The old Pak had lost his parents in his early years and served the landlord for 20-odd years. His past was bitter indeed. Maltreatment, humiliation and hunger had been his lot.

The fatherly leader had pity on the old man who had the bitterest past and instructed to give him the landlord's best land.

And he said that the old Pak should have the best eight-roomed section of the landlord's big house and emphasized time and again that he should live a happy life in that very house, and not in other house as he had served the landlord for 20-odd years.

"Dear leader!..." the old Pak, completely overcome with emotion, could not continue. Only big tears of grateful happiness streamed down his cheeks.

He had a good reason to do so.

His parents died young with overwork as servants to the landlord, cursing the world. The lot they made over to their dear son was that of servant little different from slave.

Thus he had aged in the house, serving the landlord for more than 20 years. So the old Pak had never been treated like a human being. But the great leader came and showed such deep fatherly love for him.

After a while, the fatherly leader came out of the gate of the house and discussed the matter of future farming with peasants of the village.

He chanced to see the name plate of the landlord on the gate post and even wrote the

name of Pak Jang Ban in large letters on a plate and nailed it up on the gate post.

The leader went out with Pak Jang Ban to his dry field distributed.

A thaw had set in and the fields were so muddy that it was difficult to walk. But the leader went up to Pak's dry field distributed through slippery fields.

There he took up a brush and wrote "Pak Jang Ban" in big letters on the marker carried and planted it into the ground. And he, affectionately stroking the hand of the old Pak, emphasized:

"You are the very owner of this dry field for ever!"

That day, staying many hours in the village, the fatherly leader said that the peasants were owners of land and masters of the country, and stressed time and again that they should carry out the agrarian reform successfully and do farming well that year.

He left the village. That night, the peasants of the village came out to the land given by him, and rubbed their cheeks against the earth and firmly resolved to repay his great favour with loyalty to him.

As told by the fatherly leader, they did farming well that year as befitting true masters of land. That year Pak Jang Ban, too, did his best and gathered over 1.5 times more grain than in the previous year from 5,700 *pyong* of land given by the leader. In this way, his new worthwhile life as a true human being, as an owner of land and a master of the country, started.

Three decades have passed since then. But the Samsok people will never forget, even after a thousand years, nay, a ten thousand years, the impressive and happy day in the first spring after the country's liberation when the great leader visited their villages for the agrarian reform.

After that, the fatherly leader called at the district scores of times and showed boundless love and solicitude for the peasants there and energetically led them to carry out socialist cooperation and finally solve the rural question.

One sleety January night in 1957, the great leader, holding up a torchlight, selected the site of a reservoir for the peasants there, saying: **"I am willing to go through sleet if only it helps bring you rice to live on...."**

One early morning in March 1963, he, walking through dewy paddy and dry fields, taught that the fields should be enlarged to dynamically promote farm mechanization.

In August 1964 he took some peasants to his residence and fully explained the properties of various rice strains and methods of their culture at the experimental plot he himself had tended.

Indeed, stories about the fatherly leader's love and concern for the Samsok farmers are too many to be told.

Thanks to the great favour of the leader Samsok has undergone a radical change.

Today a new era of doing farming with the help of machines and chemicals has come to fertile fields in Samsok and all villages and houses are full of songs of joy and happiness.

The Samsok peasants will tell from generation to generation the great favour of the fatherly leader who visited their villages in the first spring after the country's liberation, though he was busy guiding the building of the country. Now they are devoting their all to the sacred cause of final solution of the rural question, powerfully promoting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Song Se Hwan

Revolutionary Spirit Pervades Chongsan Plain

Chongsan-ri is a historic village where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created and glorified the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

The red banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—is forcefully fluttering there, too, as in all other parts of our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should energetically carry out the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—through a mass movement, and thereby further accelerate socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and strengthen our revolutionary forces politically, economically and militarily."

In response to the call of the great leader and the militant appeal of the Party, Chongsan-ri kindled the flame of the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" for the first time in the countryside under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" and called upon the coop farms all over the country to vigorously conduct the movement. Ever since that glorious day the whole Chongsan plain has bubbled over and people there worked with mounting zeal and vigor.

The slogans "Let us become the guards and death-defying corps infinitely loyal to the great leader and the glorious Party!" and "Let's produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" are seen here and there in the village and the plain, flashes inform the farmers of fresh innovatory labour results without letup and the plain rings with the passionate voice of the announcer on the farm energetically calling the farmers to the three revolutions.

These days the Chongsan-ri people are effecting a wonderful innovation of boosting their results 1.5-2 times or 3 times compared with the corresponding period of last year in production of manure, fertilization of soil, readjustment of land, tending of cold-bed rice seedlings and other operations.

"Let us repay the deep political trust and solicitude of the great leader with loyalty!"—this is a unanimous aspiration and resolution of all the farmers of the Guards Laureate Twice Chollima Chongsan Coop Farm honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung".

The farm has always set fine examples in carrying through the teachings of the fatherly leader unconditionally through thick and thin. It is now striving to train all its members to be true revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the great leader.

With the "hall for the study of the revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il Sung" as a centre the farm is conducting more active education in the Juche idea, Party policies and revolutionary traditions.

The farmers, guided by the on-the-spot teachings of the great leader, all study hard, regarding study as a revolutionary task, and explain and propagate the teachings of the fatherly leader and Party policies like propagandists and agitators and carry them out.

With an unboundedly loyal heart to repay the deep solicitude and great favour of the fatherly leader, the Chongsan-ri people are working miracles and innovations, raising an unprecedented revolutionary storm.

After the rally to rise in the "movement for

winning the red flag of the three revolutions," the farmers brought about an innovation of attaining the manure and humus soil production goal scheduled to be reached by the end of February 1976, by the end of last year.

Astonishing innovations are effected by all the workteams of the farm.

Comrade Kim Song Ho and other members of the mechanization workteam resolved to introduce remote control in the mechanized seed treating station and build a factory producing windbreaks for rice-seedling cold beds and are now putting their resolutions into practice one by one.

The members of a workteam have drawn up a plan for a mechanized humus soil factory with collective wisdom and the fruit-growing and stock-breeding workteam members are striving to completely introduce comprehensive mechanization in their work within this year.

The Chongsan-ri people are bringing about another great revolutionary upsurge along the road to industrialization and modernization of agriculture indicated by the great leader. They, relying on already laid material and technical foundations, are working hard to attain a new higher goal of the rural technical revolution.

The agricultural working people of Chongsan-ri are striving to let each farmer tend 5-6 *chongbo* of paddies or 8-10 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields within this year by carrying the chemicalization and comprehensive mechanization of agriculture to more admirable completion and to produce 13 tons of rice on an average per *chongbo* and 15 tons of maize by thoroughly applying the Juche farming methods.

They, who raised high the flame of the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions," have started a historic onward movement to build up their honoured village, Chongsan-ri, better.

On the evening of New Year's Day Comrade Ryu Gi Ryol, Merited Tractor Driver, was unusually excited, at the New Year Address of the fatherly leader for this year. He renewed his resolution:

"We cannot be satisfied with the present level in order to carry out the technical revolution as required by Juche. We tractor drivers, pioneers of the rural technical revolution, first of all, must fulfil our duty responsibly...."

He summed up his work with a high sense of responsibility, thought out how to overcome shortcomings in mechanizing farm work and eliminate manual labour still remaining on the farm, and buckled down to the task. Collectives helped him.

Comrades Kim So Nam and Li Hui Wan and other tractor drivers are waging an intensive speed campaign with a firm resolve to readjust more than 50 *chongbo* of small paddy fields at a breath. They overfulfil their daily quotas at 150-200 per cent in such spirit as Comrade Ryu Gi Ryol has.

The Chongsan-ri people are all also working hard to eliminate all sorts of cultural backwardness carried over from the old society.

"Let us dash forward faster!"—this is the unanimous determination of the Chongsan-ri people who have effected innovation after innovation, taking ten steps when others one.

A proper system of technical study is established on the farm and technical study is conducted more briskly in the way of one person teaching ten people, ten one hundred and one hundred one thousand, so as to raise all the farmers' level of technical knowledge to a higher one.

All the farmers are studying hard to acquire the general knowledge of the senior middle school graduate and more than one modern technique and to reach the level of agronomists and assistant agronomists by 1980.

The farmers there are also striving to establish culture in life at a higher level.

The members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and all other farmers are striving to build up their village better.

The face of the village and people's way of work have radically changed in the course of miracles and innovations. In this grandiose onward movement the Chongsan-ri people, closely united with one mind and purpose, are working collective innovations and the Chongsan plain resounds with the grand march.

Li Yong Su

General Technical and Cultural Standards of Working People Raised

At the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a programme task to greatly raise the general technical and cultural standards of the working people in the near future.

Upholding the programme task, our Party has made great achievements in the work to make all the working people have the general knowledge of the middle school graduate or above and acquire more than a technical skill.

The introduction of universal compulsory education in our country is of very great importance in raising the general technical and cultural levels of the working people.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, compulsory primary education was introduced in 1956 in our country and the level of compulsory education was gradually enhanced. Universal compulsory 11-year education was completely enforced throughout the country on September 1, 1975.

Our country now has 4,100 senior middle schools, where the students are trained to be able socialist builders firmly equipped with the essentials of the revolutionary world outlook and possessed of perfect secondary general knowledge and more than a technical skill.

More than 600 higher specialized schools and over 150 institutions of higher learning produce a large number of technicians and specialists.

There are 1,000,000 technicians and specialists, trained by us, working in all the branches of the national economy.

Every year a great number of graduates from senior middle schools, higher specialized schools and higher educational institutions take up jobs, so that the general technical and cultural levels of the working people are rising.

While educating all the rising generation to have high technical and cultural standards, our Party strives to develop adult education to raise the technical and cultural levels of the working people who were denied opportunity of learning in the exploiter society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to raise the general technical and cultural levels of the working people, we must continue the work of educating the adults who never had an opportunity to learn under the exploiter society of the past. We must guarantee all working people a place in some branch of our educational system so they can study on a regular basis in the future as well."

Immediately after liberation, the Party and the Government of our Republic vigorously conducted a nationwide anti-illiteracy campaign and completely wiped out illiteracy in 1948 for the first time in the East. In the postwar days all people who became able to read and write after liberation were enrolled in the working people's schools and finished the school course before the Fifth Congress of our Party, so that all the working people of the country had the general knowledge of primary school graduates.

After that the working people's middle schools, a part-time educational institution, were set up and briskly operated everywhere the working people live and work —factories, enterprises, coop farms and residential districts.

The number of graduates from the working people's middle schools in North Pyongan Province alone after the Fifth Congress of our Party exceeded 96,500 by last year.

Last year, the province successfully fulfilled the task to give middle education or above to all the working people.

It is the same in other provinces.

We arrange various forms of technical study to get all the working people to acquire more than a technical skill to raise their general technical and cultural standards. At the factories, enterprises and coop farms, technical study is conducted twice or thrice a week to solve technical problems arising in carrying out their immediate economic tasks and raise the technical level of the working people according to the long-term plan.

The factories and enterprises conduct technical study at the workteam as a unit. The study is guided by able engineers and assistant engineers.

In the course of constant technical study, the working people steadily raise their technical level.

The coop farms have the well-appointed "agricultural science and technology propaganda rooms" at workteams, where the coop farmers study the Juche farming methods worked out by the great leader, Juche agricultural science and technology, and obtain know-how necessary for skilfully operating tractors, trucks and other modern farm machines.

At the big factories and enterprises of our country, there are also factory higher specialized schools and factory colleges, part-time educational institutions. Many working people attend them.

A lot of working people are trained to be engineers, assistant engineers and specialists at the evening and correspondence courses of the regular higher specialized schools and higher educational institutions.

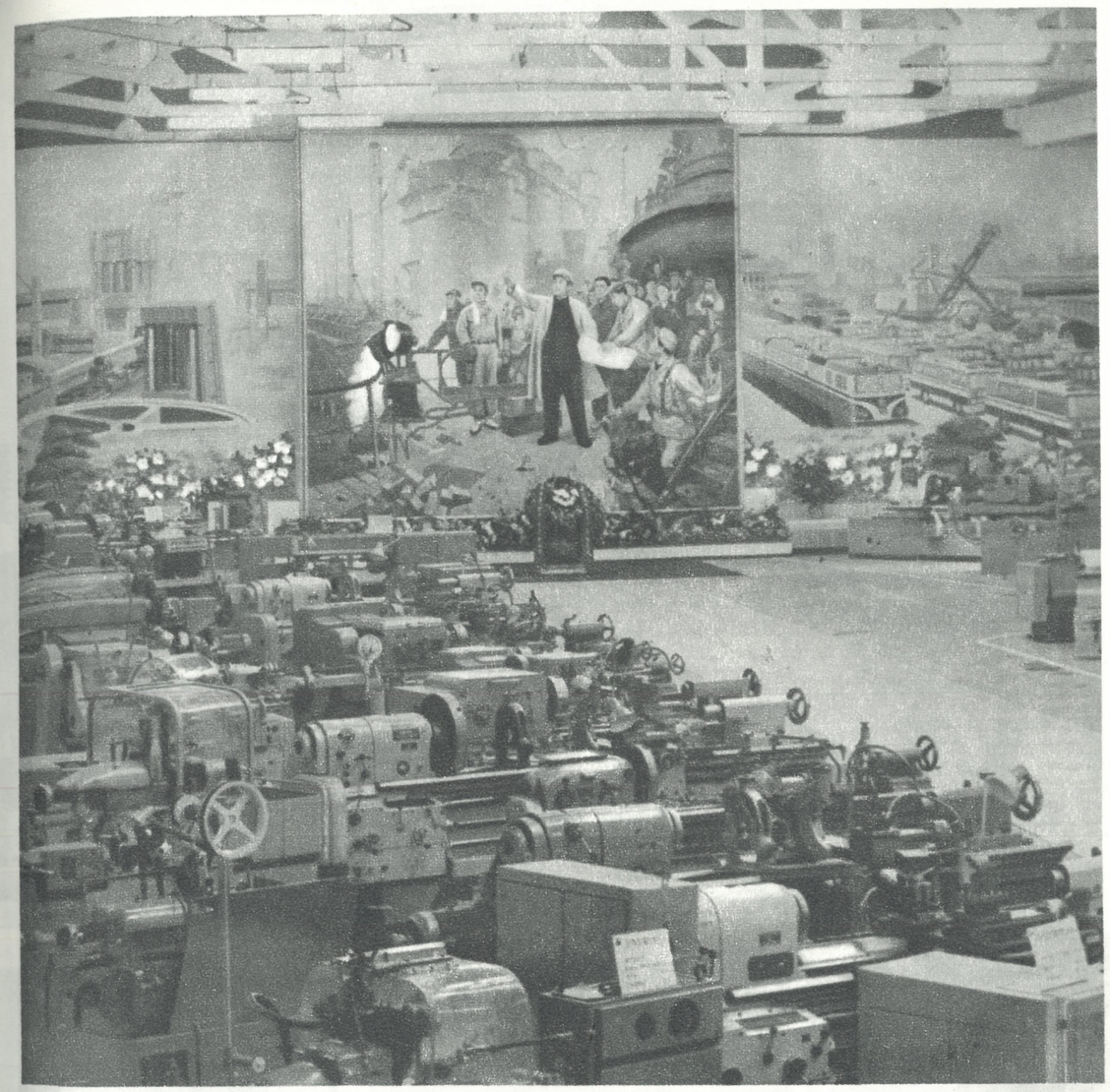
More than 68,000 working people in North Pyongan Province were trained as technicians and specialists through the part-time educational institutions from after the Fifth Congress of our Party held in November 1970 up to last year.

As seen above, all our working people, without exception, regularly study under a certain educational system, thus raising their technical and cultural levels constantly.

Our working people are also provided with every condition for the enhancement of their general technical and cultural levels. Under the most advanced publication distribution system every household regularly receives at least more than a periodical and other publications. The well-stacked libraries in the centre, provinces, counties, factories, enterprises and coop farms always render good lending service to the working people.

All our working people are constantly elevating their technical and cultural levels, learning as much as they wish, under the best socialist system established by the great leader, with the high honour and pride of living in a "land of education," a "land of learning," where everybody studies.

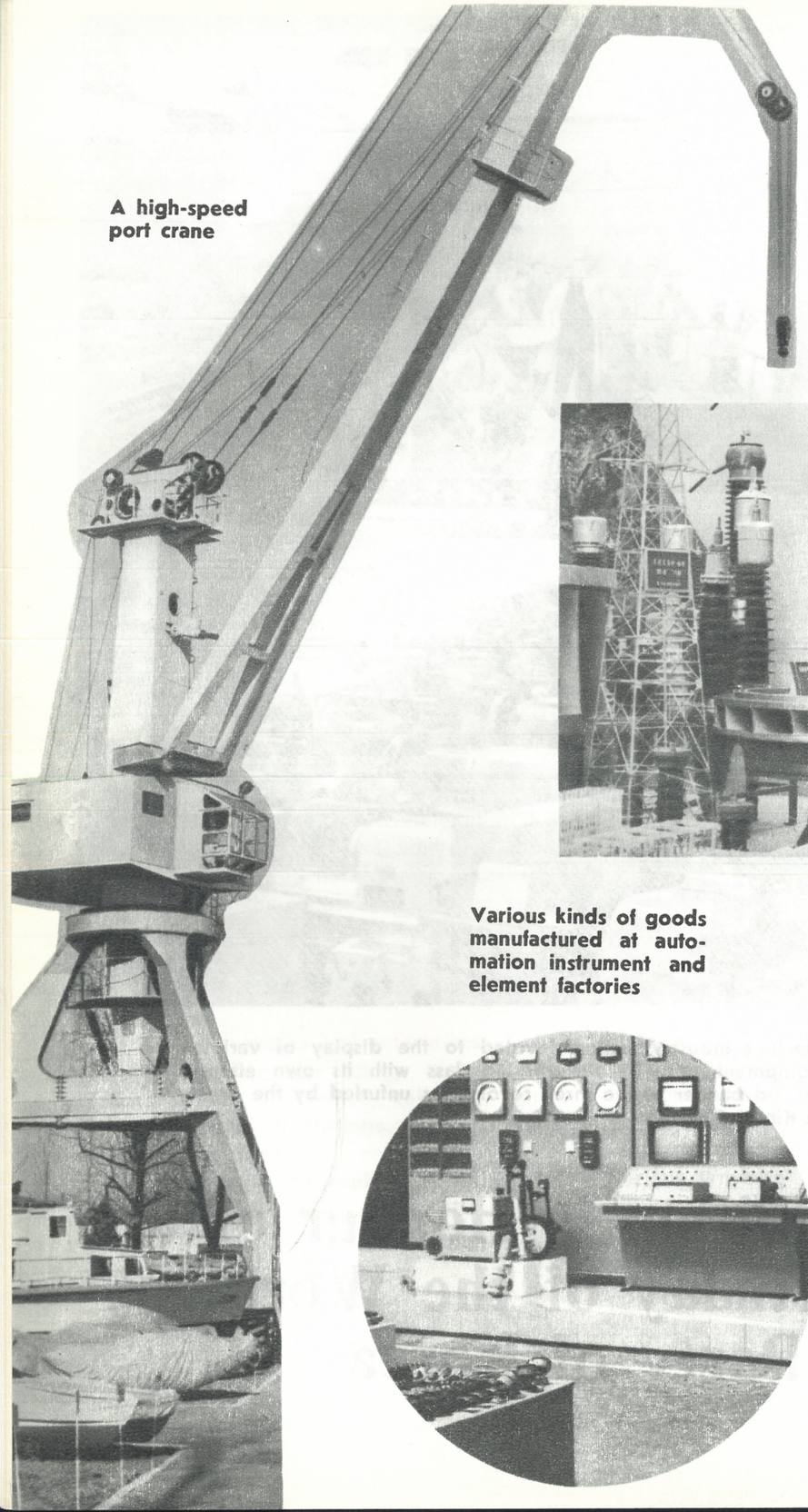
On the basis of all these achievements, today our country has entered a new higher stage of fulfilling the task to get all the working people to acquire the knowledge of the senior middle school graduate and more than one modern technique, a new task set forth by the great leader in his report to the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.



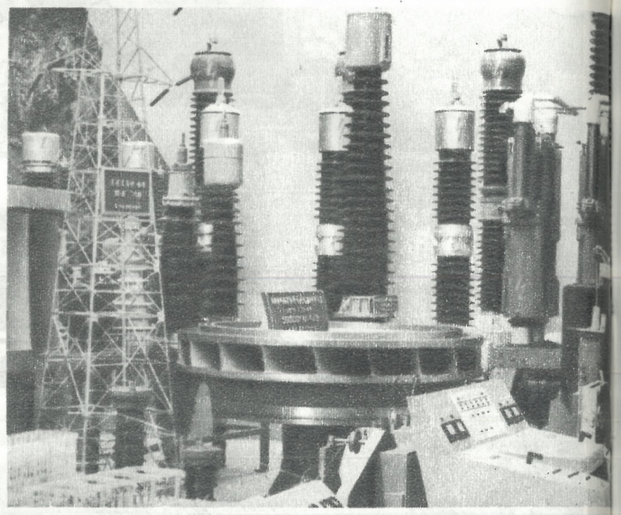
A part of the machine industry section devoted to the display of various machines and equipment made by our working class with its own efforts, holding high the red banner of the three revolutions unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

The Exhibition in Honour of the 30th Birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea

A high-speed port crane



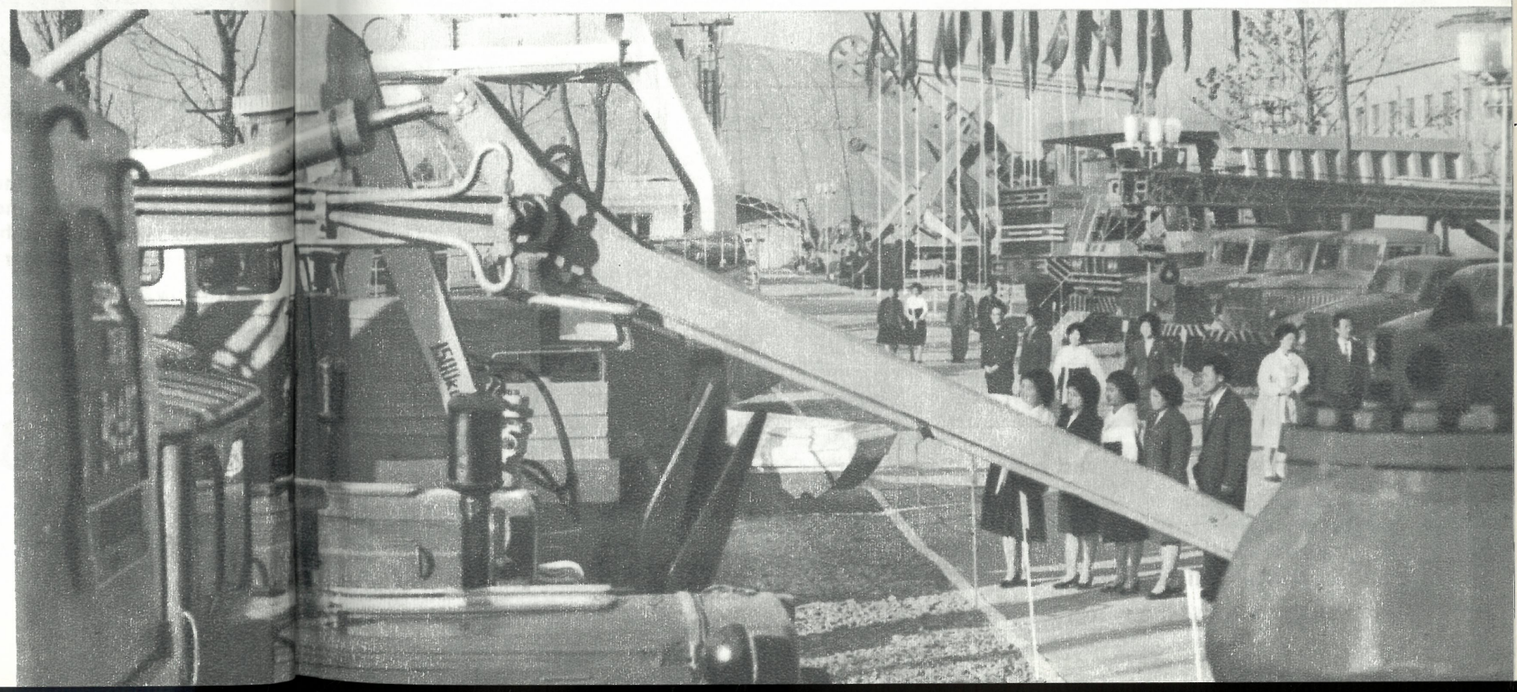
A part of the power industry section

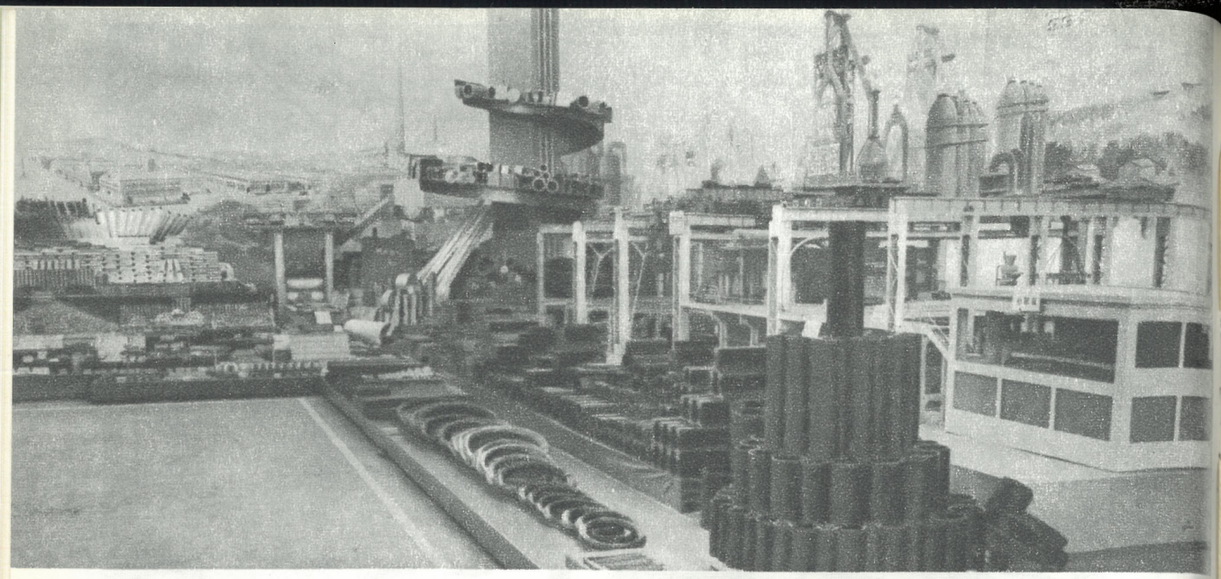


Various kinds of goods manufactured at automation instrument and element factories

The chemical industry section shows production processes of vinalon, a product of our Juche industry, and various kinds of chemicals made from domestic raw materials with our own techniques

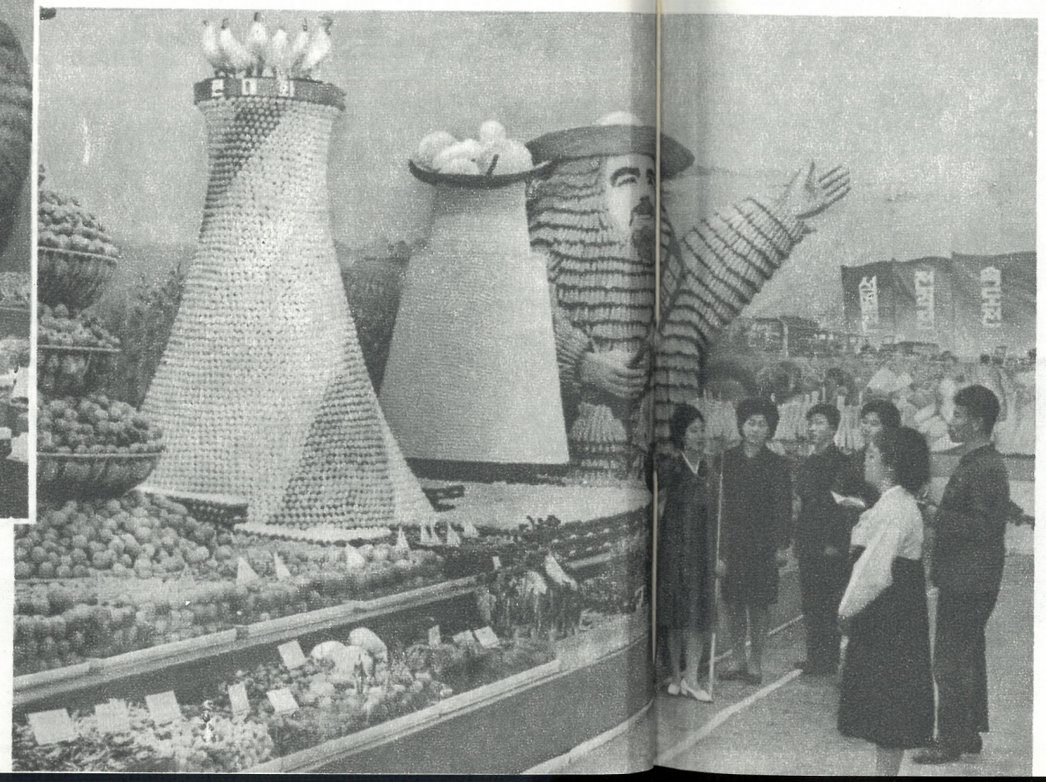
Exhibits outdoors





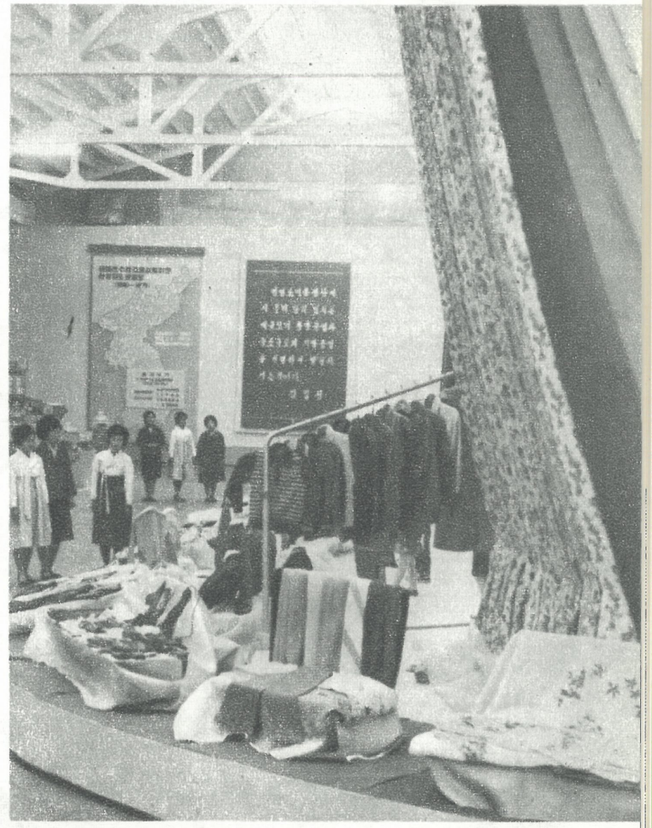
More than 2,000 kinds of metal goods are on display in the metal industry section

Exhibits demonstrating the shining victory of our Party's educational policy



A rich crop of rice and maize.

Our countryside reaps bumper crop every year thanks to the socialist rural theses (a part of the agricultural section)

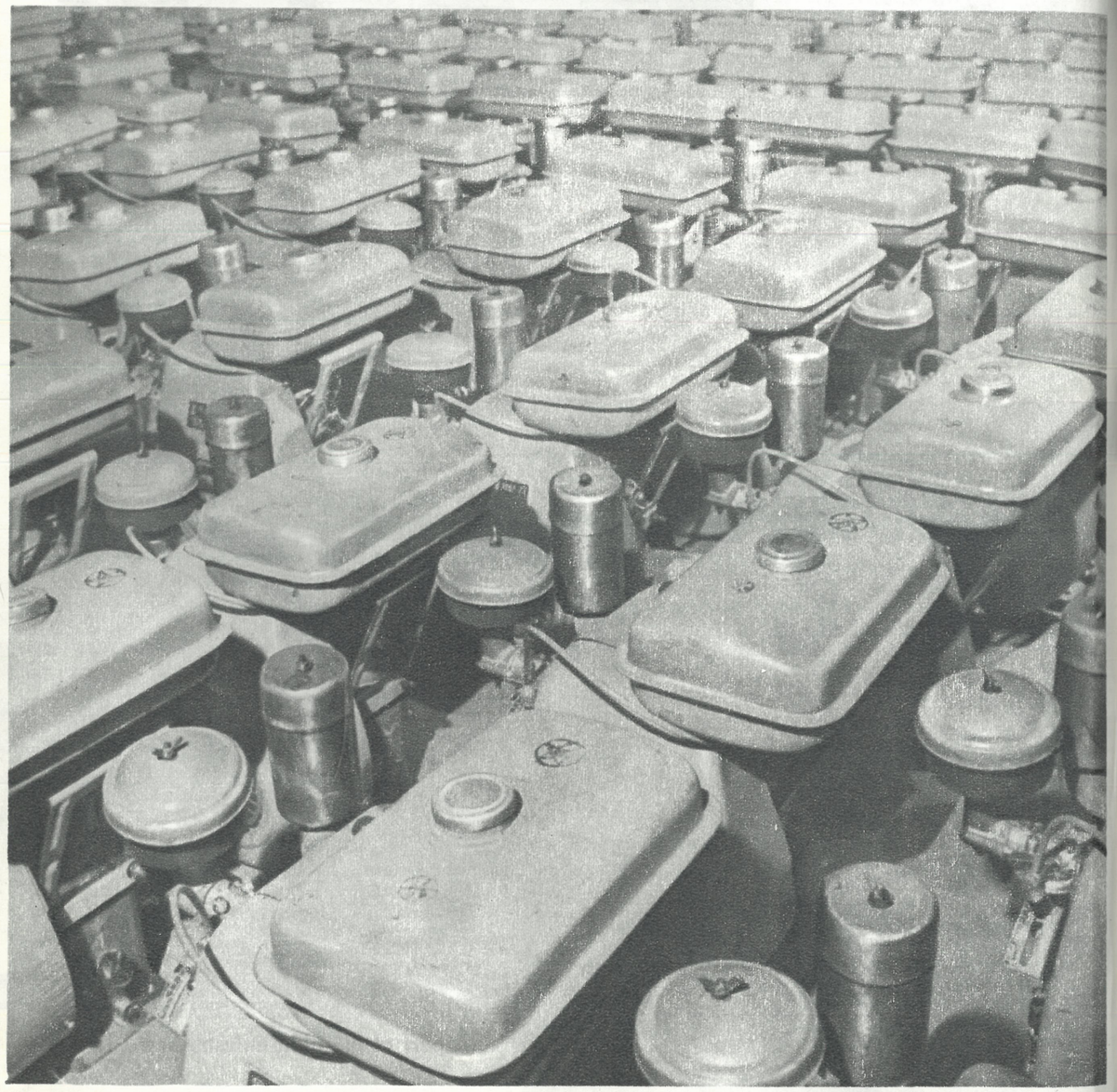


A part of the light industry section

Motors Mass-produced for Farm Mechanization

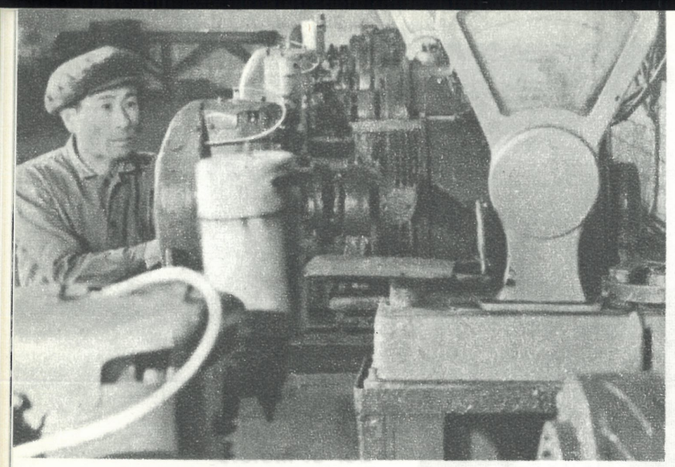
— At the Factory Where Comrade Chon Ryong Bom Works —

Motors manufactured



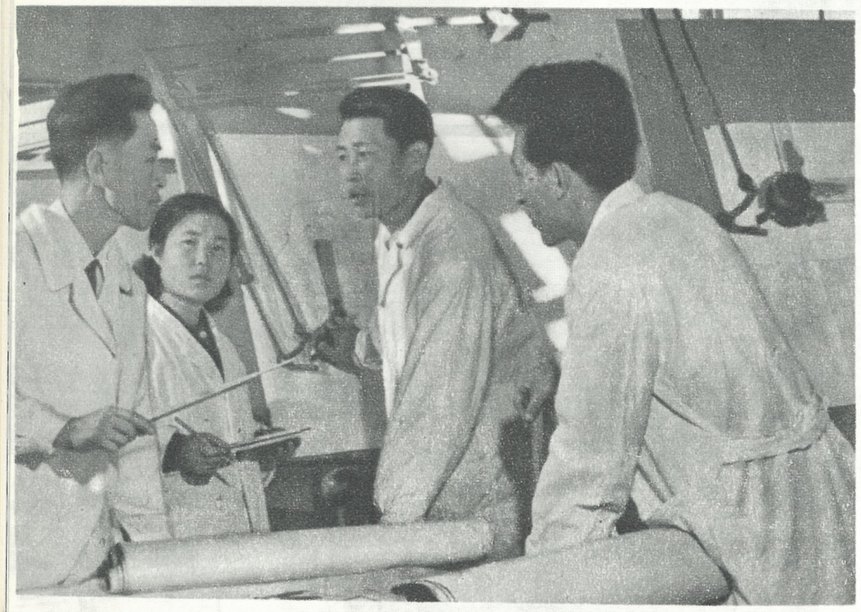
The workers of this factory are making a large number of motors for farm mechanization, waging a "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions"

They process every accessory with intense loyalty to the great leader



Motors are thoroughly tested after production

The workers are proud of their day's fruitful work



The designers are holding a collective consultation to produce new highly - efficient motors

Comprehensive Farm Mechanization in Chonggye-ri

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The central task of the rural technical revolution at the present time is comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, which is a prerequisite to freeing the farmers from heavy labour and rapidly increasing farm production."

In accordance with the programmatic teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our country is striving to industrialize and modernize agriculture by stepping up its comprehensive mechanization.

The Chonggye Coop Farm is a farm in a hilly in-between area.

A few years ago the people there had thought of comprehensive farm mechanization as a difficult task to be carried out in the distant future.

But, under the concern of the great leader, they strove to remake nature and mechanize farming operations in these years. Now they have mechanized comprehensively main operations in the cultivation of such principal crops as rice and maize and of fruit and vegetable, greatly promoting the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

In order to free completely our peasants from heavy and tough labour, the great leader solved all problems arising from comprehensive mechanization of agriculture and he, though busy with state affairs, visited the farm nine times for on-the-spot guidance.

Sitting knee to knee with farmers, he asked about the economy of the farm and its mechanization and their living conditions and pointed out the direction and concrete ways of the earliest mechanization of farming operations.

He also sent many lorries, tractors and farm machines to the farm.

Encouraged by the teachings of the fatherly leader and his warm love and concern, coop farmers and functionaries rose as one in a worthwhile struggle to turn their farm into a modern farm where farming is done with the help of machines.

They mobilized all machines and means including tractors "Pungnyon (Bumper Harvest)" and first conducted the readjustment of land at a lightning speed by a finish-one-by-one method.

Every year they readjusted more than 60 *chongbo* of paddy and dry fields for the smooth operation of farm machines.

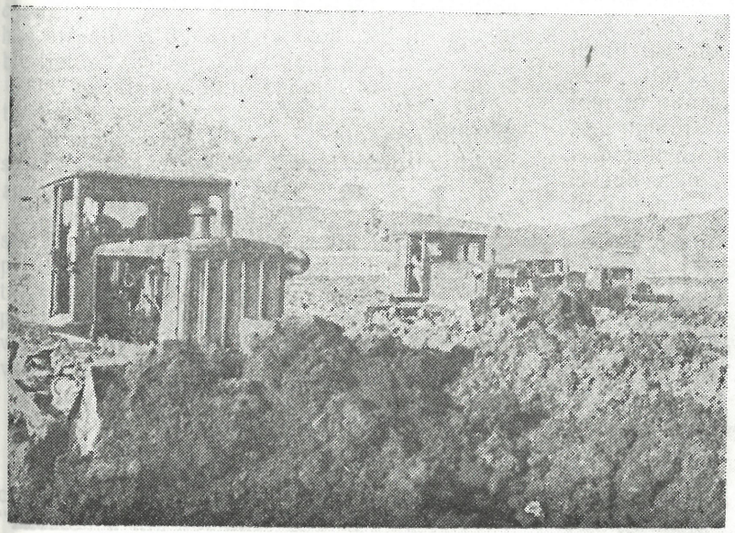
Roads to paddies, dry fields and orchards were also made for the movement of farm machines.

The farm saw that all farmers skilfully handle farm machines.

All functionaries and young people took the lead in learning to operate lorries, tractors, rice-transplanters, rice harvesters and other tractor-drawn farm machines.

As a result, the technical level of the farmers rose steadily.

Land readjustment is in full swing



Now the farm has 11 times as many technical personnel as in 1960. All functionaries and young people can skilfully handle more than one kind of farm machine plus tractor-drawn farm machines. The farmers and technicians, closely co-operating with each other and pooling their wisdom, remade or made rice sowers for cold beds, various ploughs, herbicide and fertilizer sprayers, furrow makers, fertilizer loaders and unloaders and scores of kinds of other tractor-drawn farm machines and farm implements to suit the terrain of the farm.

In this way, the farm has mechanized almost all farming operations including ploughing, sowing, rice transplanting, weeding, harvesting, threshing and carriage.

It has now 8.2 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units) for each 100 *chongbo* of arable land, six trucks, and a rice-transplanter and a modern rice thrasher for each sub-workteam and many hundred kinds of tractor-drawn farm machines. It has also a workshop for medium repairs of farm machines.

Last year 80 per cent of paddies, 76 per cent of maize fields and vast tracts of orchards have been readjusted for mechanization.

Farmers increase grain output every year, working easily with less hands.

Last year the farm produced 7 tons of maize on an average, 11 tons at maximum, per *chongbo*, and 6.2 tons of rice on an average, 9.2 tons at maximum, per *chongbo*. Its fruit yield increased 1.3 times as against the previous year.

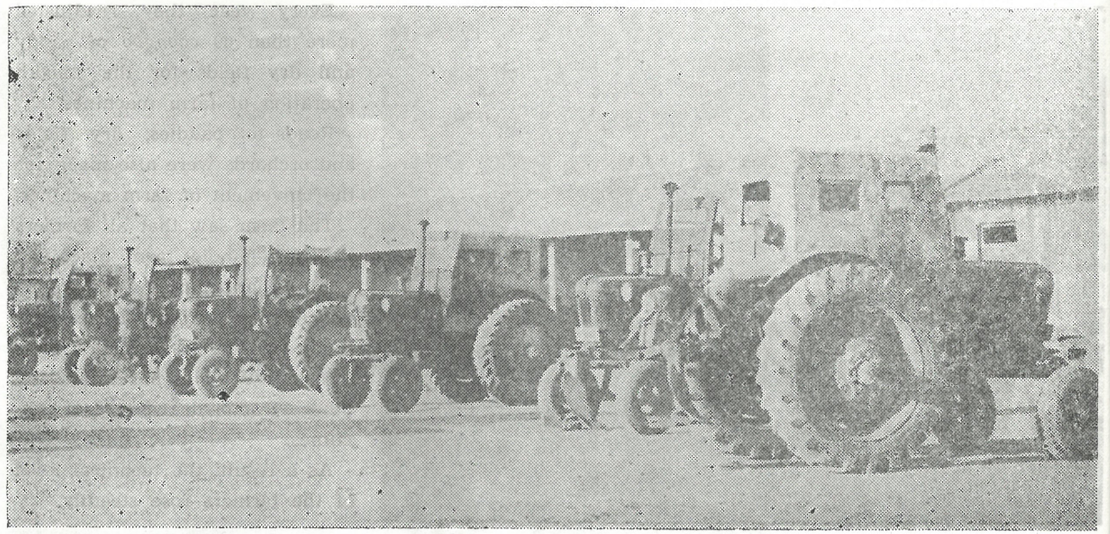
The village's richest harvest in its history is entirely due to the warm love and deep concern of the great leader who is striving to emancipate our peasants from heavy and tough labour.

That is why the villagers boundlessly respect and love and extend the highest honour and deepest thanks to, the great leader who has enabled them to live a happy life today and renew their determination to be faithful to him from generation to generation.

In order to carry out the programmatic tasks set out by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report to the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and in his New Year Address for this year, they are now working harder to industrialize and modernize agriculture as early as possible, vigorously waging the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" started by the Party.

Han Su Myong

Tractors fully ready for operations



Rich Crop-yielding Agriculture of the DPRK, Fruitful Forest and River Conservation Work (2)

Udai Fujishima, a Japanese critic

Reservoirs were built in different ways. The Yonpung-ho Reservoir keeps in valleys the water of the Taedong-gang River for irrigation which comes through the 200 kilometre-long canals and tunnels. The Taesong Reservoir keeps in gorges the water from the same river pumped up 60 metres high by two stages. The Sohung Reservoir holds river water stopped by dams.

Reservoirs are interlinked with each other by canals or big and small reservoirs themselves, so they can properly supply water to each other. Moreover, water used for irrigation is pumped up again and kept for reuse, without letting it flow down uselessly into the sea. This is called a great circulating method.

From an airplane I saw canals ramified over the fields. So far, 700,000 *chongbo* of paddies and 300,000 *chongbo* of dry fields have been irrigated. Now it is planned to introduce sprinkler irrigation in 700,000 *chongbo* of maize fields. Sprinkler irrigation has already extensively introduced in vegetable fields.

The canals are long enough to go round the earth.

Korea has irrigation and drainage facilities, so she can protect crops from both drought and flood.

The reservoirs are used for various purposes. There are holiday homes for working people and students and hotels for foreigners on their shores. They are also widely used for power generation and breeding fishes. Their water is used as industrial water or service water for towns and rural villages.

MECHANIZATION AND CHEMICALIZATION

The socialist construction in the Korean countryside has progressed according to the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by President Kim Il Sung on the basis of a great wealth of materials which he had collected, discussing with peasants and experts, in the course of many years of his on-the-spot guidance.

The theses, defining the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions as the three major tasks, set the goals of promoting these revolutions with the assistance of the state (all-people property), converting co-operative ownership (co-operative farms) into property of the whole people, completely industrializing agriculture and working-classizing the peasantry, that is, building a classless society.

Eleven years ago, when the theses was made public, these goals were regarded as a mere ideal. But, today people see their translation into reality.

I have mentioned above irrigation, one of the technical revolutionary tasks. Electrification was completed in the 1960s. As for mechanization, the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land was four in plain areas and three in in-between and mountain areas as of the end of 1974. It is planned to increase it to 10-12 by 1980. Needless to say, all these tractors were made in Korea.

This country started to apply rice-transplanters last year, and introduced them in 100 per cent of paddies this year. It is planned to fully mechanize harvesting in a few years. Ingenious Korea-made rice-transplanter can precisely bed out some 120 clusters of two to five plants one cm. deep in every *pyong* and set out rice plants in more than two *chongbo* of fields a day. Italy, Greece and Turkey use rice-transplanters partially. But their defect is that rice is not properly planted. Korea's rice-transplanter is three-wheeled, and it is

driven by a person and rice plants are fed by one or two persons. It can be also used for weeding and spraying agricultural chemicals and water.

In farm mechanization a policy is followed, of (1) using large machines and medium and small ones (tractor-drawn farm machines count one hundred and scores of kinds); (2) starting mechanizing tough labour and gradually introducing comprehensive mechanization; (3) introducing mechanization in all areas, gradually extending it from the plain areas to the mountain areas. It is said to complete comprehensive mechanization by 1980.

When farming is made highly intensive in this way, 60 to 80 man-days' labour will be enough to cultivate one *chongbo* of paddy fields and 20 to 30 man-days' labour one *chongbo* of dry fields.

Then a farmer will cultivate five to six *chongbo* of paddies or eight to ten *chongbo* of dry fields. This is the goal.

In chemicalization, the rural theses set the target of applying more than one ton of chemical fertilizers to every *chongbo* of fields. A great deal of potash, phosphatic and microelement fertilizers are applied to keep farmlands fertile. When Korea was the colony of Japan, it was said that there was no deposit of apatite. Its import was suspended by the Vietnam war. Through prospecting, these years apatite deposits were discovered and began to be exploited in different parts of Korea.

In order to perfect the fertilizing system, the analysis of soils in the whole arable land was made by researchers of the branches under the Academy of Agricultural Science and experts and students of the agricultural colleges in provinces, so that fertilizers are applied scientifically.

Quantities of humus soil is made from rice straw, maize stalks and so on.

Pollution-free insecticides and herbicides are made and used from the very beginning. I saw the Pyongyang Fruit Farm use nicotine extracted from cigarette ends collected in Pyongyang and a medicine made from a grass as insecticides.

Even cigarette ends can be used because urban dwellers themselves organize the classification of rubbish thoroughly. The city waste treatment in this country offers a theme of interesting article. But I do not dwell on it here.

A WONDERFUL LAND OF SCHOOLS

Cultural revolution is designed to raise the level of peasants' general and technical knowledge. This country completely introduced universal compulsory 11-year education in September this year.

This country is a wonderful land of schools. A majority of 16,000,000 population study at schools of all levels at state expense. 3,500,000 children are in nurseries which take care of babies over two months old and in kindergartens which give children a proper systematic education, more than 5,600,000 children receive compulsory 11-year education and higher specialized schools and universities or colleges have a student body of 1,000,000.

"Study is the first and foremost task for revolutionaries" is a slogan in the country.

It is common knowledge in this country that workers and peasants attend colleges (many of them take correspondence courses). All state cadres including ministers of the Administration Council study a month every year at colleges. It is a rule that on every Saturday collective study is conducted throughout the country and the entire working people study more than two hours a day after work.

In 1945, when this country was liberated, 80 per cent of the adult population were illiterate. But it had a large army of one million technicians and specialists as of September 1975. This means that technicians and specialists make up more than 10 per cent of the entire labouring population. When the rural theses is realized and the peasants and all other people working-classized in the near future, the next goal will be "to intellectualize the whole society."

The ideological revolution in the countryside is carried out in the same way as in other branches. It aims to unite all the toiling people in the rural areas around President Kim Il Sung and the Party centre, arm them with the Juche idea and make them have collectivism (the Chollima movement, the general line of socialist construction in this land, is conducted under the slogan: "One for all and all for one," which is the essence of collectivism).

Ideological consciousness is regarded as the decisive factor and this matter is of weighty significance in revolution and construction for this country. But, I don't detail it here for want of space.

BOUGHT AT 60 *CHON* AND SOLD AT 8 *CHON*

The rural theses stipulates for the guidance by the working class of the peasantry, assistance of industry to agriculture and support of town to the countryside. The country established a system of guidance composed of the Agricultural Commission, the provincial rural economy committees and the county co-operative farm management committees, which are institutions of state guidance to bring the guidance and management of agriculture continuously to approach the advanced level of enterprise management of industry and convert co-operative property into property of the whole people. The most important of them is the county co-operative farm management committee. It controls the agro-technicians and such state enterprises (property of the whole people) in the service of agriculture as the farm-machine stations, farm implement factories and irrigation administration offices, and helps and guides the management activities of all the co-operative farms (co-operative property) in the county on the spot.

The support of the state given to co-operative farms between 1964 and 1973 amounted to 21.1 per cent of its total investment in capital construction. (The figure is very great in comparison with less than 10 per cent in other socialist countries.)

Between 1963 and 1974 the state built for co-operative farms more than 15,900 threshing grounds, over 16,000 storehouses, 15,900-odd animal sheds, over 14,000 drying houses and more than 22,000 maize stores.

According to the statistic data, over the period from 1971 to the end of June 1975 (during the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan) alone, the state erected for co-operative farms more than 7,390 threshing grounds, 12,850 storehouses, 11,070 animal sheds, 6,650 drying houses and 2,115 hothouses. Besides, poultry plants, duck plants and pig factories were constructed in different parts and a number of irrigation works built. As of the end of 1973, the state's fixed assets in the service of the production on co-operative farms accounted for 66.4 per cent.

The state also built dwellings for more than 560,000 peasant households free of charge.

The agricultural tax in kind levied on the peasants was abolished completely between 1964 and 1966.

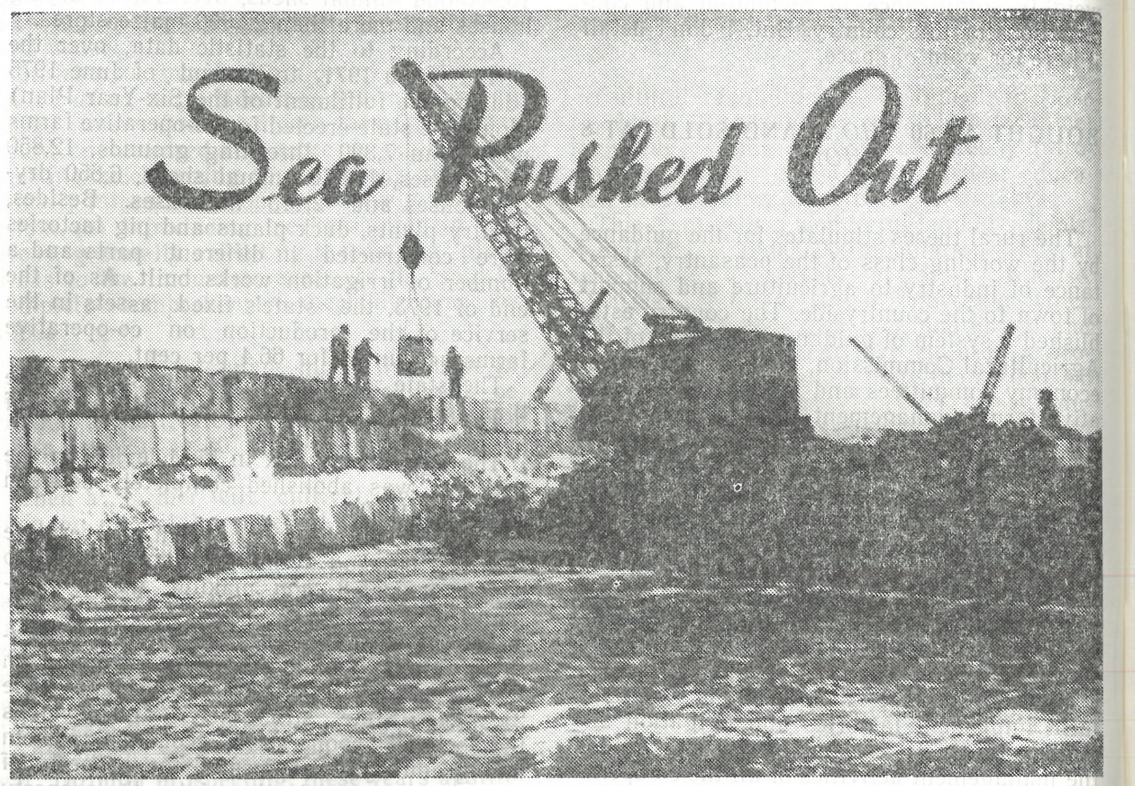
The state purchases rice from co-operative farms at 60 *chon* by kilogram and sells it to consumers at 8 *chon,* making up the enormous difference.

The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted on December 27, 1972 stipulates in its Article 21: "The State strengthens and develops the socialist cooperative economic system and gradually transforms the property of cooperative organizations into the property of all the people on the basis of the voluntary will of the entire membership."

The only ownership of co-operative organizations existing today is property of co-operative farms. The conditions for converting it into property of the whole people are provided by the successful realization of the measures indicated in the rural theses.

(THE END)

Sea Pushed Out



Tidelands spread far and wide all along the long western coastal line of the Korean peninsula.

In different places along the coastal line the large-scale tideland reclamation projects are now in full swing. Long, strong dams are stretching away into the sea.

In the past the tidelands on the west coast were overgrown with reeds and they were so barren that even birds hesitated to settle.

They had been neglected for ages. They began to come under plough only in our era of the Workers' Party guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader mapped out a far-reaching plan for grand nature-remaking in the days of the long, bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. One day in February 1946, the year after liberation, he came out to Onchon county, South Pyongan Province, on the west coast. That day he, finding his way through the untrodden reed fields, opened the way to tideland reclamation and spoke of bright prospect of grand nature-remaking of damming off the sea along the west coastal line.

Even in the days of the severe Fatherland Liberation War, a life-and-death struggle, against the US imperialists he formed a grand plan to reclaim several hundred thousand *chongbo* of tideland from the West Sea, confident of victory in the war. Immediately after the ceasefire he summoned scientists and technicians again to take measures for full-scale tideland reclamation. And then he himself went out to the west coast to show concrete ways for reclamation.

Later on, the great leader emphasized that the tideland reclamation was a great work to create a big asset for the coming generations and a glorious work for the eternal prosperity of our country, and energetically led our people for a grand nature-remaking work in accordance with a magnificent programme.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Tideland reclamation should also be undertaken on a large scale to obtain new land. In the Six-Year Plan period we should obtain plenty of new fertile land by concentrating our efforts, first of all, on those areas with favourable natural and geographical conditions, that can be reclaimed comparatively quickly."

Under the wise guidance and great concern of the great leader, big tideland reclamation enterprises with competent technical personnel and large modern machines appeared in different places on the west coast.

Our tideland reclaimers have done a great deal of work in their worthwhile struggle for putting into practice the fatherly leader's far-reaching plan to turn the vast tract of tideland on the west coast into a fertile land.

The South Pyongan Provincial Tideland Reclamation Complex undertakes the project in the Onchon-Chungsan district. It carried out a grand-scale reclamation project along the coastal line stretching for scores of *ri* during the Six-Year Plan period.

The reclaimers met with manifold difficulties—unexpected strong typhoons, waves ceaselessly attacking them and unfathomed depressions. But they promoted their project, courageously combating with them.

They worked out and introduced boldly the work methods suiting the natural and geographical conditions of the district and effectively used large modern machines sent by the state. The dam steadily lengthened.

They built more than 20 kilometre-long banks shielding off the sea to obtain vast new fertile lands. In this way, they completed their first-stage huge project by far ahead of the time set.

Due to their worthwhile struggle, many thousand *chongbo* of tidelands in the Onchon-Chungsan district have already been converted into fertile lands yielding rich crops and fishponds swarming with fishes. Thus it has turned into an earthly paradise where coop farms produce thousands of tons of grain every year, a place good to live in and full of song of happiness.

The tideland reclamation projects were completed with success also around Tasa-do Island and in the Kwaksan-Sonchon district of North Pyongan Province and other areas to obtain several thousand *chongbo* of new land each.

Whenever they look at the socialist paradise where golden crops wave in fields and ponds are alive with fishes, the tideland reclaimers feel the great pride and worth of realizing the fatherly leader's far-reaching plan to obtain plenty of lands to make our people live better.

And they renew their firm resolve to render greater services in their work.

With such strong resolve, they do things in a big way and push ahead vigorously with their work to reclaim as soon as possible 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland, one of the new ten perspective goals set by the great leader.

The tideland reclaimers in the Onchon-Chungsan district are concentrating their efforts on a project to lengthen the banks built in the first-stage project to the sea by another scores of *ri*.

Modern machines and equipment including 25-ton trucks "Sungrisan" and other heavy-duty trucks, big wagons, bulldozers and excavators are working busily. The sea is alive with tugboats and barges carrying excavators. The sea is really a battlefield.

The rapidly progressing bank project requires more earth and stones. To settle this problem, the reclaimers are opening a big quarry with an annual production capacity of 600,000 cubic metres of stone and building a 15 kilometre railway from it to the sea.

The ship-building and repairing plant under the Tideland Reclamation Complex began building many big dredgers, tugboats and barges to carry the stones to be brought by rail.

Thanks to the heroic struggle of those reclaimers infinitely loyal to the great leader, the banks are lengthening every day, enlarging our territory by pushing out the sea.

Other tideland reclaimers on the west coast are also pushing forward their projects successfully in such spirits.

The tideland reclaimers are waging a dynamic speed campaign, upholding the historic report delivered by the great leader at the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and the programmatic tasks set forth by him in his New Year Address for this year. So the day is not far off when 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland will be reclaimed and converted into a fertile land.

Li Yong Su

Women, Masters of the Country and Mill

The Pyongyang Silk Mill, a silk reeling centre of our country, stands on the bank of the beautiful Taedong-gang River.

Almost all employees of the mill, from management personnel down to workers, are women.

Women there, like all other women in the country, are leading the most worthwhile and happiest life under the grateful socialist system established by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party has not only brought about the social emancipation of the women but it has also made untiring efforts to provide better conditions for them so that they can participate widely in public life. Due to the profound interest of our Party, our women, as proud masters of the country along with the men, are now making an active contribution to the revolutionary struggle and constructive work."

The workers of this mill regard it as their high honour and great pride and happiness that they have become the masters of the country and their mill and participate in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work and make their life more worthwhile by their creative labour under the warm care and brilliant guidance of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party.

In the colonial, semi-feudal society before liberation, the women of this mill and other women of the country suffered all manner of exploitation, oppression and subjugation and subhuman maltreatment and humiliation, and had no rights whatsoever.

There was the "Toyo Silk Mill" in the pre-liberation days where the present mill stands. Young girls were sold to it because of their parents' debt or came to work to earn their living.

They were forced to work more than 16 hours a day in the steamy, suffocating workshops whose temperature was above 30°C. Their fingers were always blistered and bled as they had to dip their hands into hot water.

But the employer whipped workers to work and quite often flogged them, seizing them by their tresses of hair and using all kinds of abusive languages.

Even when workers were killed or disabled by labour accidents or they fell ill from their drudgery, they had no one to appeal to for sympathy.

The country's liberation, however, put an end to their tearful slavery.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung completely freed our women from all manner of social inequality and personal subordination and enabled them to live a dignified life as genuine masters of public life.

On April 18, 1947 he visited the mill of the women workers who had been oppressed and humiliated under Japanese imperialist rule.

He clasped their rough hands one by one and said that they were masters of the country.

He was quite sorry to see workshops thick with steam, and said that if they worked all day long in such a place their health might be impaired and earnestly instructed to take proper measures to protect their health.

After that, he called at the mill many times and gave careful guidance in building a modern mill so that they could fully protect their health and work with ease without any inconveniences.

Under the warm love and care of the fatherly leader the women of the mill have all become masters of the mill and dependable socialist builders.

They work not merely for production but for the good of society and people, for the good of the working class and revolution.

Taking pride in being builders of socialism keeping to a post of socialist construction, revolutionaries, they are working with conscious zeal and creativity to manage and run their mill better and increase production.

They overfulfil the production assignments of their mill every year ahead of schedule.

In response to the call of the great leader and the militant appeal of the Party centre, they are waging dynamically the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" Recently they have brought about the greatest-ever upsurge in production.

They work, study and live, cooperating with and helping each other in a comradely way.

They are able cadres, technical personnel or labour innovators and play a great role in production and socio-political life.

Comrade Ra Jong Hui was an ordinary worker of the mill. She finished a Party school and a management personnel-training school and is now chief of the reeling workshop and a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, the highest power organ of our country.

This mill boasts of four women deputies to power organs at all levels and Labour Heroines of the Republic and Merited Silk Reelers who rendered great services to the Party and revolution.

The women of this mill are striving to become civilized workers with higher cultural and technical standards.

Those who had been denied school opportunity in exploiter society in the past have already acquired the general and technical knowledge of the middle school graduate and are studying in the part-time educational institutions including the mill higher technical school to attain the knowledge of the senior middle school graduate at an early date.

This mill has competent women technical personnel. They give proper technical guidance in production. Recently they succeeded in settling a number of new scientific and technical matters including the question of making silk yarn whiter.

The women are full-fledged masters of the country with the equal social position and rights with men.

These are not all the joy and happiness of the women of this mill.

They are provided with best working conditions.

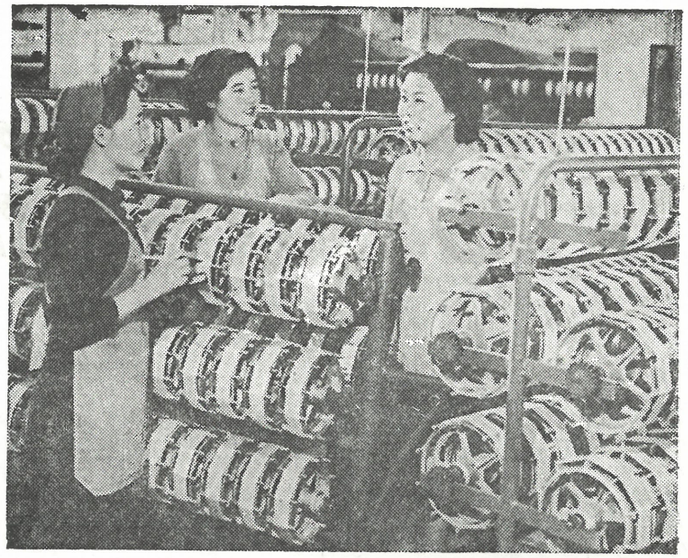
Their mill is well-appointed and equipped with modern machines, so they work joyously with ease.

The women workers of the mill, like other women in the country, receive great state benefits. Their children are brought up in nurseries and kindergartens at state expense. Those women workers of large families work six hours a day for the eight hour day pay and all women workers take 77-day paid maternity leave.

The state built even modern multistoried apartment houses near the mill, in which silk-reel workers are now living without any worries, provided with every convenience.

Indeed, the workers of the Pyongyang Silk Mill live the most precious political life and the most worthwhile, happiest life under the warm love and care of the fatherly leader.

Song Hak Sok



Silk-reel workers always exchange their experiences to improve the quality of silk yarn

The silk mill has many buses used by silk-reel workers in travelling to or from work.

February 8 House of Culture —A Grand Palace of Culture

The magnificent February 8 House of Culture went up at the threshold of the Pipa Street, on the side of the Potong-gang River, in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

It was opened on the occasion of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea last year.

Its total floor space is more than 80,000 square metres. It is built in Korean-style architecture.

Eaves rest on delicate and graceful brackets and beams, massive pillars and decorative supports are properly combined, walls are adorned with national patterns. A fountain in the front of the building jets water 25 metres high up into the air. There are beautiful mosaics on the frontal and back walls of the building singing the praises of the age of the Workers' Party ushered in by the great leader. There is a vast parking lot for a great number of cars and a wide green belt of more than 60,000 square metres surrounds the building.

All these find themselves in perfect harmony, lending national and monumental flavours to the ensemble.

This seven-storeyed building is some 50 metres high and houses a theatre with a seating capacity of more than 6,000, a 1,100-seating theatre and a 600-seating cinema hall, and 600 rooms.

People more strongly feel the building solemn inside than outside.

Put at a place of honour in the central hall on the first floor is a 270 square-metre Korean painting portraying the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung standing among People's Army men and artists.

It inspires people with boundless reverence for and a desire to be unboundedly loyal to, the great leader who always cares to provide the People's Army men with more of better things before anyone else.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Man can feel the value of life only when he is optimistic, even if he were to live a day. A depressed and pessimistic army can neither be united nor fight well."

The great leader pays deep attention to developing literature and arts in the People's Army and enabling our servicemen to enjoy an ample cultural recreation and does everything to that end.

Pressed as he was with Party and state affairs, large and small, one day the great leader came out to the spot to point out where to build the house of culture as he had planned. After that, he saw the designs and models and gave careful guidance in its building many times. And he saw that the house of culture was best equipped and built of the best materials along modern lines.

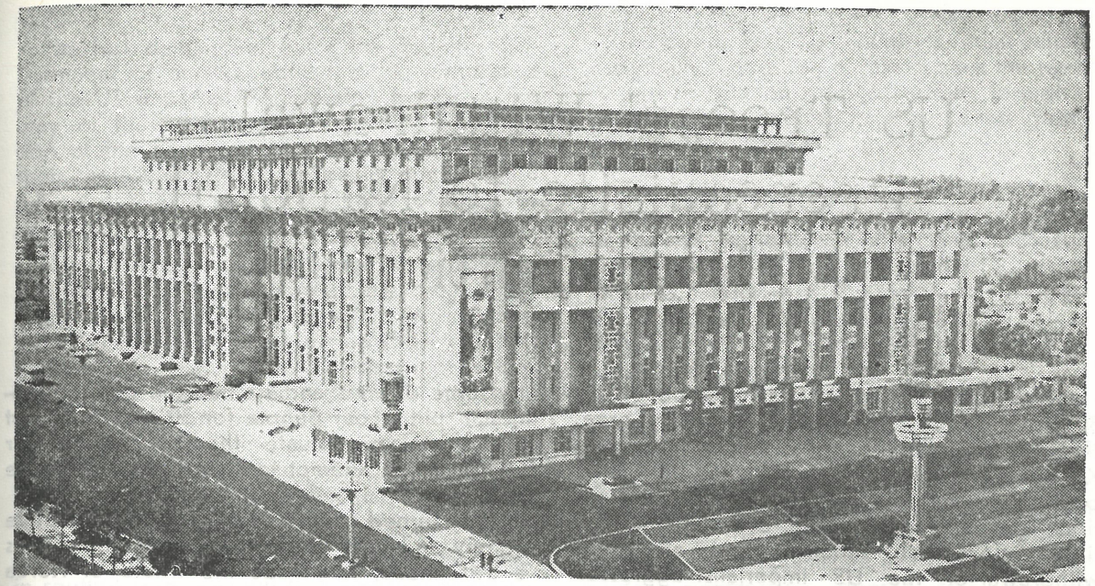
The great leader attended its opening ceremony and cut the red ribbon himself, and named it "February 8 House of Culture."

This is how the February 8 House of Culture, a grand palace of culture, rose up as a monument to the age of the Workers' Party, telling the fatherly love of the great leader for our servicemen.

The 6,000-odd-seating theatre is enough to show the size of the house of culture.

The stage is 43.2 metres long and 28 metres wide. It is classified into three divisions: the main stage, a turntable and side stages. Each of stages consists of scores of platforms that make it possible to form necessary scenery and change scenes fast.

More than 60 curtains, 810 stage illuminators and platforms are operated by a single control room.



The new, modern and magnificent February 8 House of Culture

On each side of the proscenium 160-odd Pangchang singers can perform. There is also an orchestra for some 200 instrumentalists.

The acoustics of this theatre are admirable. This theatre has an enormous seating capacity and produces perfect architectural and electric acoustics. So it can be used for grand meetings and other big state functions and performances of revolutionary operas and big song and dance ensembles.

The building has many elevators. There are also escalators linking the basement and the ground floor, and then the first floor, which are most crowded. Each of them carry some 80 people a minute.

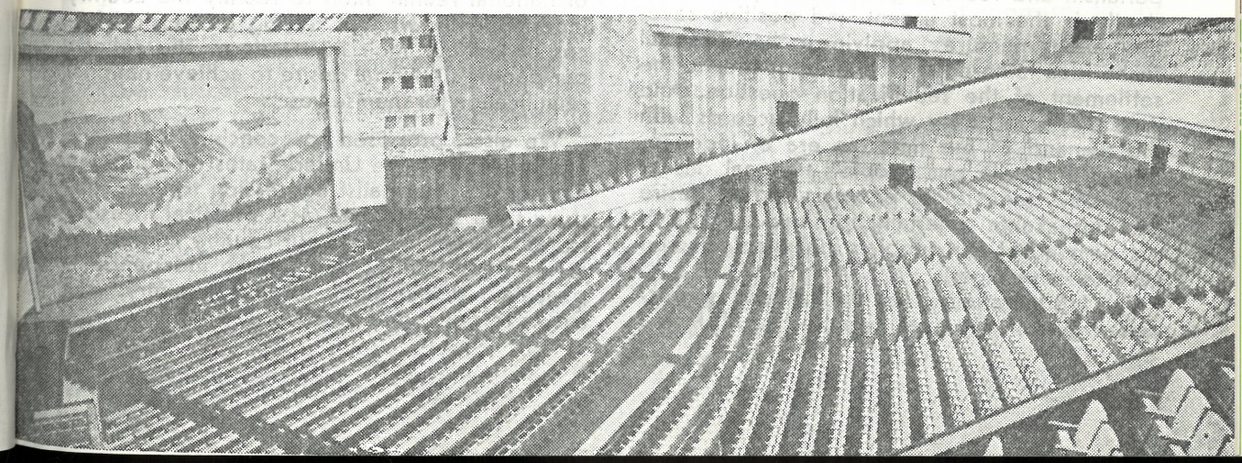
The house has also a ventilation and air-conditioning system and industrial color TVs.

This well-appointed house of culture was erected with our designs, technique, machines and materials in a short space of time. It is a manifestation of the loyalty of the officers and men of the Korean People's Army to the great leader and a pride of our people.

Now the February 8 House of Culture is effectively used for ideological and cultural education of our servicemen and their families.

Kim Bok Sok

The 6,000-odd-seating theatre of the house



US Troops' Withdrawal— Prerequisite to National Reunification

In his report to the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically analyzed the chief obstacle to the country's reunification, the national desire of our people, and said that national reunification requires, first of all, the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea to remove the main obstacle to reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The country's independent, peaceful reunification requires, first of all, the elimination of foreign interference which is the main barrier to reunification.

"The chief outside force that stands in the way of our country's independent, peaceful reunification is US imperialism." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 33.)

US imperialism is the main obstacle to the country's reunification. Therefore, the withdrawal of US imperialism from south Korea is a prerequisite to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

Our Party's policy of eliminating the interference of the outside forces including US imperialism and reunifying the country independently is the most urgent and positive save-the-nation measure applying the immortal Juche idea fathered by the great leader to the settlement of the reunification question. And it is a correct policy which fully accords with the demand of our time, an era of independence, and with our people's national desire. This policy reflects our people's earnest desire and unshakable determination and the principal demand of our people's inalienable sacred national sovereignty.

The US imperialists are the heinous aggressors who not only have occupied south Korea by force of arms and spelled the pains of national split to our people for 30-odd years but also try to perpetuate the bisection of our country in an attempt to attain their aggressive end.

They turned south Korea into their complete colony and have cunningly sought, using it as a beachhead, to invade the whole of Korea and the Asian continent ever since their occupation of south Korea.

They have relied and rely mainly on the occupation of south Korea by their aggression troops in realizing their policy of aggression against Korea.

Therefore, in order to put an end to US imperialism's policy of aggression in our country and reunify the country, it is necessary, first of all, to make the US imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea withdraw from there.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic regarded the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea as the prerequisite to the country's reunification and have striven for it.

The July 4 North-South Joint Statement published thanks to our active efforts in 1972 formulated it as the most important principle of national reunification to reunify the country independently without relying on outside forces or without their interference. This reflects our people's national desire to achieve national reunification for themselves.

We also proposed to conclude a peace agreement with the United States on condition that the US imperialist aggression troops withdraw from south Korea, as a practical measure to remove tension from our country and create a favourable atmosphere for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and strove to put it into practice.

The just demand of our Party and the Government of our Republic for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops in the way of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country from south Korea and their tireless efforts to realize it command the full support and encouragement of the progressive peoples of the world.

Nevertheless, the US imperialists, refusing to withdraw from south Korea, are desperately trying to block Korea's reunification and perpetuate her bisection, enforcing the most brutal colonial rule. Instead of drawing a due lesson from their miserable defeat in Indochina which forced them out of there, they doggedly persist in their splitting policy and aggression and war policy as never before in an attempt to use south Korea as their main stronghold for Asian aggression.

They have increased their aggressive forces in south Korea, reorganized the system for the command of operations, and brought in a great number of modern lethal weapons including nuclear weapons and quantities of war materials and placed them near the Military Demarcation Line. They instigate the south Korean bellicose elements to commit military provocations ceaselessly against our Republic. Especially, they arrogantly declared south Korea their "forward defence area" and are threatening us with powder-reeking aggressive utterances that they "will make full-scale military intervention" if a war breaks out in Korea, and "will not hesitate even to use nuclear weapons."

All this clearly shows that as long as the military occupation of south Korea by US imperialism and its splitting manoeuvres continue, it is impossible to remove tension from our country and to achieve the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The tragic division caused by the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops can be ended and our bisected country will be successfully reunified, only with the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops, its root cause, from south Korea.

To make the US imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and put a complete end to the US imperialists' interference in our country's domestic affairs is an essential prerequisite to the removal of tension from our country and the acceleration of the national reunification cause.

The question of our country's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population robbed by the foreign imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

Therefore, the question of Korea's reunification cannot be solved by relying on outside forces and, in particular, it is quite impossible to reunify the country independently as long as the US imperialists, the main force of aggression and war, occupy south Korea by force of arms and trample underfoot and stamp out national sovereignty.

The peaceful settlement of the reunification problem on a democratic principle also requires the withdrawal from south Korea of the US imperialist aggressor troops which protect and manipulate the present military fascist dictatorial "regime" hampering the democratization of social and political life in south Korea and brutally suppressing people, and aggravate tension and constantly increase the danger of war in our country.

The occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops and their interference in our domestic affairs are a gross violation not only of our people's national sovereignty but also of the recognized principle of the UN Charter and international law providing for respecting the right of national self-determination of each country.

Their occupation of south Korea is also a violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulating the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and of the North-South Joint Statement which declared the principle of independence one of the major principles of the settlement of the reunification question, and it runs counter to the common desire and aspiration of all the peace-loving people of the world.

To make the US imperialist aggressor troops, the main obstacle to Korea's reunification, withdraw from south Korea is an irresistible demand of the present time.

The 30th UN General Assembly session passed the draft resolution on the Korean question co-sponsored by 43 nations—on dissolving the "UN Command" in south Korea, withdrawing the US army wearing the "UN forces" helmets and replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement—by an overwhelming majority vote. A sweeping majority of UN member nations and the peace-loving people

Ever-mounting Anti-US Struggle of the South Korean People

Today the ardour of the south Korean people of all walks of life for anti-US struggle is increasing daily.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The present struggle of the youths, students and people against the US imperialists and the puppet regime is gaining momentum in south Korea with every passing day. The south Korean people's ardour for the anti-US struggle, which stems from their own experience, is steadily increasing."

Well aware, from their own bitter life experience, that they cannot rid themselves of the present misfortunes and sufferings without ending the colonial rule of US imperialism, the south Korean youths, students and people are now fighting more courageously against the US imperialist aggressors, the real ruler holding all powers in south Korea.

Last year more than 2,000 Seoul University students staged an anti-"government" demonstration, chanting the slogans: "Abolish the revitalized constitution!" and "Expel and punish the author of torture politics!" This was followed by a mass anti-US struggle.

They held a strong anti-US demonstration in front of the Headquarters of the Eighth Army of the US imperialist aggression forces occupying south Korea, in the high spirits in which the patriotic south Korean student youth had toppled the Syngman Rhee puppet regime in the April People's Uprising and waged mass anti-US struggles, shouting: "Yankees, go home!" and "Let's drive out foreign forces and achieve the independent reunification of the country!"

Today the south Korean student youth and people ceaselessly fight in various forms and ways against US imperialism, scattering anti-US, anti-puppet leaflets reading "US troops, go home at once!" and "Yanks, withdraw and traitor Pak Jung Hi, resign!" in streets of Seoul, the Kimpo airport and different parts of south Korea.

In November last year numberless leaflets reading "We dislike you US troops. Go home at once!" were scattered in different places of Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, where units of the US imperialist aggressor army are stationed.

In August last year patriotic youth threatened twice the "US embassy" in Seoul by telephone, saying: "We will finish off US ambassador Schneider" and "US troops, withdraw immediately!" Thus they chilled the enemies' hearts.

This reflects the anti-US sentiment of the entire south Korean people and their resolve to fight against the enemy.

A worker residing in Pusan called the crowd to an anti-US struggle, saying: "The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique should now stop silly sophism and slander against the north which is making every patient effort to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and should discontinue war preparations at once. The US imperialist aggressor troops should go home right away, taking along nuclear and all other lethal weapons."

A worker living in Seoul strongly appealed to his co-workers: "We south Korean masses of people should valiantly come out in an anti-US, national-salvation struggle to get rid of shameful slavery under the rule of the US imperialist aggressors which has lasted three decades now."

South Korean workers and people of all segments are also waging bold and active struggles, beating up US imperialist aggressors committing dreadful atrocities and cutting telephone lines to frustrate their new war provocation manoeuvres.

Five young workers in Kunsan, North Cholla Province, struck down three beastly Yankees committing outrages in the street and threw them into a gutter. In Inchon, Kyonggi Province, a worker knocked down a Yank acting outrageously in the street against passers-by.

People in Uijongbu, Yangju, Pochon and Paju of Kyonggi Province, where US imperialist aggressor troops are massed, obstruct the new war preparations of the US imperialists and throw them into confusion, systematically cutting "telephone lines for military operations," paralyzing the operation of troop trains and carrying out other activities.

In October last year patriotic people took a bold anti-US action of blowing up an oil pipeline of the US imperialists near Yongdong township, Yongdong county, North Chungchong Province, giving great anxiety and terror to the aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters who are madly making preparations for another war.

A little way off the pipeline a sheet of paper was found reading "US imperialism, withdraw the oil pipeline. People oppose war provocation manoeuvres of US imperialism and Pak Jung Hi against the north!" This shows that it was one of organized anti-US struggles of south Korean patriots.

The anti-US struggle is rapidly mounting even in the south Korean puppet army.

Recently a soldier of a puppet army unit wrote in his memo book: "The US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys have placed rifles in our hands to be cannon fodder. We should resolutely get free from this criminal 'ROK Army' life. To do this, we should point guns at the enemies, the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. It is the only way we 'ROK Army' officers and men should take for the good of the country and nation."

South Korean puppet army soldiers hate US imperialist aggressor armymen, calling them "yellow-haired," "long and high-nosed" or "Yankees." Quite often they punish Yanks out of revenge.

The strong anti-US struggle of the south Korean people is a natural outcome of the 30-odd year-long colonial rule of the US imperialists and their policy of aggression.

The continued occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and their naked criminal "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres will only further intensify the anti-US struggle of the south Korean people and US imperialism, the sworn enemy, will be eventually punished severely by the people.

With no cunning tricks and fascist repression can the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique halt the ever-mounting anti-US struggle of the south Korean people.

The US imperialist aggressor troops will be chased out of south Korea sooner or later, the Pak Jung Hi puppet band ruined and the country reunified without fail by the south Korean people's ever-rising anti-US, anti-fascist democratization struggle.

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of the world warmly hail this resolution and unanimously demand its early realization.

Nevertheless, the US imperialists are working desperately to attain their aggressive end in Korea, going against such trend of the world.

With no cunning tricks can the US imperialists deceive people or justify the occupation of south Korea by their aggression troops.

The United States must give up its anachronistic daydream of keeping south Korea under its occupation and pull its aggressive forces out of south Korea as early as possible according to the UN resolution.

The Korean people will force the US army out of south Korea and peacefully reunify their fatherland with their own efforts.

Choe Un Song

US Imperialism's Cunning and Crafty Scheme to Rig Up "Two Koreas"

The US imperialists are now making more desperate efforts to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of our country, ignoring the unanimous desire and will of the entire Korean people for reunification.

They had been dead set against the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party concerned, whenever the UN had discussed the Korean question. But, for these three years they have tried in every way to realize their "proposal for the simultaneous entry into the UN" of the north and south of Korea and "proposal for the separate entry into the UN" of the south Korean puppets. Why are they doing so?

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Seeing that it was impossible to materialize their wild design to invade the northern half of the Republic and turn the whole of Korea into their colony, the US imperialists brought forward the 'two Koreas' policy with the sinister aim of keeping at least south Korea in their grip."

The US imperialists occupying south Korea had pursued a sinister aggressive aim of conquering the whole of Korea and the Asian continent, using it as a beachhead.

They, however, suffered a miserable defeat without precedent in their history in their war of aggression in Korea and started going downhill, and in recent years they sustained another ignominious defeat in Indochina and were placed in a position to be kicked out of Asia once and for all.

Particularly the ever-increasing political, economic and military might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the ever-mounting anti-fascist democratization struggle of the south Korean people are a telling blow to the US imperialists' plan of Asian aggression.

All this has put the US imperialists in a difficult position to be driven out of Asia for ever or to keep at least south Korea in their grip, gain a breathing spell and continue to promote their aggressive plan.

That is why they try to create "two Koreas." They do so to save themselves from their present crisis.

In other words, they, placed in such a position, seek to completely bisect Korea, a national state, under the pretext of "recognizing reality" and make the world approve "two Koreas" in order to perpetuate our country's division, stop the south Korean puppet regime facing a ruinous crisis from collapsing, and keep south Korea under their control as their permanent colony and military base for aggression and attain their aggressive design against the northern half of the Republic.

US imperialism's "two Koreas" policy was announced simultaneously with the bankrupt "Nixon doctrine."

Nixon, war boss of US imperialism, advocated the "Nixon doctrine," the most crafty doctrine for aggression, in 1969. In his wake, the notorious "policy makers" of the United States held that "both sides of the divided countries including Korea should be recognized as independent, sovereign states and made to observe a principle of peaceful co-existence and non-aggression." In this way, they began to follow the "two Koreas" policy openly.

US imperialism and its reptile propaganda media are now feverishly and maliciously carrying on false propaganda to justify their "two Koreas" policy.

They are more zealously instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang to war and national split, prattling that "it is almost impossible to peacefully reunify Korea," that "a talk for the peaceful reunification of a divided country is meaningless," and that "the only alternative left for divided countries is reunification by means of war or peaceful co-existence."

Talking about a "balance of forces" and "peaceful co-existence," the US imperialists are preaching that Korea's reunification will destroy the "balance of forces" in Asia, which will lead to "jeopardizing peace" and so Korea's division must be "freezed" to keep her as "two Koreas." They are even uttering nonsense, saying that if the socialist countries including the Soviet Union and China "recognize" the south Korean puppet regime, they will "recognize north Korea."

This eloquently shows how craftily US imperialism is now working to conceal the true aim of its criminal "two Koreas" policy from the world people and to invent a pretext of keeping its hold for ever on south Korea as its colony and military base for aggression against the whole of Korea and the Asian continent.

In order to put the "two Koreas" policy into practice, US imperialism is resorting to all sorts of mean plots.

The US imperialists have illegally occupied south Korea for 30-odd years, hindering Korea's reunification in every way. They have poured cold water upon the north-south dialogue arranged by our sincere endeavour and obstructed it in every way to break it up since its start. This is already known to the world.

The day after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, the US imperialists openly declared that even if the dialogue is held between the north and south of Korea, they will continue to station their aggressive troops in south Korea and "go on helping" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique "to modernize the ROK army so that they can have the negotiations with north Korea with the position of strength and confidence." After that they brought a large number of latest warplanes, their armed forces and lethal weapons from Thailand and Taiwan into south Korea and gave a huge amount of new military and economic "aid" to south Korea. They also stage large-scale joint military exercises in succession with the south Korean puppet army for attacking the northern half of the Republic, and they commit large-scale armed provocations against it quite often. Their violations of the Armistice Agreement numbered more than 68,900 cases during the period from the publication of the North-South Joint Statement to the end of September 1975.

They frequently call the south Korean puppets to the United States, and Ford and other reactionary bosses of US imperialism come to south Korea to brace up the dying Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and instigate them to more desperate efforts for treachery, division and fratricidal war.

They also cunningly wirepull the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries behind the scenes to rig up "two Koreas."

They got the villainous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to "propose the simultaneous entry into the UN" of the north and south of Korea and forced their satellites to support their "two Koreas" policy. They held "strategic meetings for UN measures" every year prior to the UN debate on the Korean question and cunningly plotted to pass through the UN the "draft resolution of the Western side" whose keynote is the "simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the UN" and the permanent occupation of south Korea by their aggressor troops.

In spite of the desperate manoeuvres of US imperialism the 30th UN General Assembly session adopted the draft resolution co-sponsored by 43 UN member nations on dissolving the "UN Command," withdrawing all foreign troops staying in south Korea under the UN flag and replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement with the approval of the overwhelming majority, which was a reflection of fair world public opinion.

This shows that the Korean people and the progressive people of the world unanimously desire Korea's reunification and resolutely oppose the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists' aggressor troops and their "two Koreas" policy.

With no cunning tricks can US imperialism realize its design to bisect our country and nation.

The Korean people all don't want to live, separated in "two Koreas," and the world peace-loving people resolutely oppose Korea's bisection. US imperialism must desist at once from going against the demand of the present time. The Korean people will never allow US imperialism to create "two Koreas" and will certainly carry to success the cause of national reunification, the greatest national desire, with the active support and encouragement of the world people.

Pak So Hun

RECORDS OF THE TRAITOR'S CRIMES

The Traitor Pak Jung Hi— All-time Quisling (2)

Referring to the traitorous acts committed by the present puppet rulers of south Korea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"They are militaristic gangsters who, after the surrender of Japanese imperialism, changed their master and became faithful lackeys of the US imperialists, men who usurped power in a crooked way with the backing of the US imperialists."

Upset by their colonial rule shaken to its core in south Korea, the US imperialists hatched a new plot. According to the plan of the US CIA, the traitor Pak Jung Hi usurped "power" in a crooked way on May 16, 1961.

On account of his dirty career and born traitor's quality he won the favour of the US imperialists, his master, and was systematically trained in the US mainland to be an out-and-out pro-American stooge. He is a well-thumbed dog of US imperialism and a dirty scum who cannot live without its trust and backing.

That was why after his usurpation of "power" he, looking up to the US imperialist aggressors, our people's sworn enemy, as a "protector" and "savior," reaffirmed and deteriorated, first of all, all the shackling treaties and agreements the United States had concluded with the successive puppets to establish its full control over south Korea.

"I thank God for the US leadership of south Korea."
"I will readily do everything for the sake of the United States."

These were a solemn pledge of allegiance the traitor Pak Jung Hi took, humbly sitting on his knees before the boss of aggressive US imperialism when he went to the United States to get new instructions after he, the picked stooge of US imperialism, took puppet power. This brings to full light the dirty colours of the traitor Pak Jung Hi, the most faithful stooge of the US imperialists.

He strictly carried out his pledge of allegiance made before his master and faithfully executed the instructions he got from his patron.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi, who makes treachery to the country and the nation his business, concluded "determinedly" the "ROK-US Status of Forces Agreement" as required by his masters, which even the stooges preceding him could not do, to justify and defend by "law" the barbarous atrocities of the US imperialist aggression troops.

Relying on the dollars given by the US imperialists in their attempt to keep south Korea as their colony and military base, he received a colossal amount of aggressive and predatory US "aid" and introduced US monopoly capital at random, and thus made the south Korean economy dependent upon US monopoly capital and reduced it to its military appendage.

When the US imperialists, his masters, stepped up more openly new war provocation manoeuvres against the northern half of the Republic, the traitor Pak Jung Hi boisterously clamoured for "march north," saying "now is the time to take a decisive action". When the Japanese people were fighting to make the US imperialists withdraw from Okinawa, he declared that he was ready to offer the Cheju-do Island as a nuclear base for the US imperialists, instead of Okinawa.

When the US imperialist aggressors were feeling an acute shortage of manpower caused by heavy casualties in South Viet Nam, the traitor Pak Jung Hi was the first of the puppets to send troops and offered the largest number of troops as cannon fodder for the US imperialists. It was also none other than the traitor Pak Jung Hi, a pro-US flunkey-traitor to the nation, who showed the greatest zeal in setting up an organization of Asian aggression for the US imperialists, the "Council of the States Participating in the Vietnam War" and was praised by his masters as a "model" stooge, as a "man who has the quality" of a quisling.

While serving his US masters, the traitor Pak Jung Hi did not forget his old Japanese masters.

It was Japan that after his usurpation of puppet power under the manipulation of US imperialism, the traitor Pak Jung Hi, once lieutenant of the Japanese army, first sent his secret envoy. He himself flew to Japan and called on his old masters to pledge himself to be loyal to them as a pro-Japanese element and traitor to the nation. When Ikeda, prime minister of Japan, made aggressive utterances that "Japan's right of command should be extended to south Korea and Taiwan," the traitor Pak Jung Hi said flatteringly in fluent Japanese: "I don't know politics. I would like to learn it from you." Thus he revealed his intention to serve his old Japanese masters, as well as his US masters.

Pak Jung Hi is such a dyed-in-the-wool stooge. So the Japanese aggressors bribed the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique into signing the criminal "Japan-South Korea Agreements" just as they had induced the "five traitors of Ulsa" by bribery to conclude the "Ulsa (1905) Protectorate Treaty."

Originally the problems which arose historically in the relations between Korea and Japan are problems related to the national interests of our people; they should be settled in a fair and rational way after the establishment of a unified government of the Korean people representing their general will.

That was why the criminal "south Korea-Japan talks" had been suspended five times under pressure from the public at home and abroad since their commencement and even the successive puppets had not been able to bring them to conclusion. But the traitor Pak Jung Hi resumed the country-selling "south Korea-Japan talks." At the talks the traitor agreed to receive 300 million dollars from Japan in the name of the solution of the "claim for Japanese reparations," handed over to Japan the traditional south Korean fishing grounds, the life line for more than one million south Korean fishermen, as the "jointly controlled fishing zones" in return for a small sum of "fishing loans" and used the democratic, national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan for their foul political bargaining, talking about the "legal status."

Along with all these treacherous acts, the traitor Pak Jung Hi unhesitatingly committed a treacherous crime of openly ushering into south Korea the Japanese aggressors fired with zeal for reinvasion in the name of "normalization of state relations."

After the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Agreements" he allowed "the Japanese embassy" to be established in the centre of Seoul and brought in Japanese aggressors and monopoly capital without limit. Thus south Korea was reinvaded by Japanese militarism and it was reduced to a double colony of the US and Japan.

Indeed, the quisling Pak Jung Hi is the most thoroughpaced pro-Japanese stooge and a traitor to the nation who wields "power" by selling off the interests of the country and the people to the Japanese aggressors today as in the past.

Openly making a treacherous statement that "the 'ROK' has no future without relying on Japan," the Pak Jung Hi clique concluded the "South Korea-Japan Taxation Agreement" and set up a "free export zone" like a colonial concession, and thus offered the special favours of unrestricted enterprise infiltration and exemption from taxation to Japanese monopoly capital. And they signed the "South Korea-Japan Trade Agreement," "Trademark Right Agreement" and "Agreement on Ownership of Industries" to flood the south Korean market with Japanese goods and place the south Korean economy under the full control of Japanese monopoly capital and allow it to freely plunder the economy.

These are not all pro-Japanese, treacherous acts of the traitor Pak Jung Hi. He concluded the "South Korea-Japan Fishery Agreement" to sell out the good fishing grounds of south Korea to the Japanese marauders. Not content with this, he signed the "Agreement on the Joint Exploitation of Continental Shelf" to sell off to Japan even the resources in the bottom of the South Sea of our country.

As the Li Wan Yong-Song Byong Jun clique betrayed the country in 1910 for a huge sum of "Imperial bounty" and for the Japanese aristocratic title of "count", so the traitor Pak Jung Hi betrayed south Korea to the Japanese aggressors for a huge sum of political funds and bribe and for the "First-class Friendship Order" from his Japanese masters.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi is, indeed, an all-time traitor to the nation who has faithfully served and serves the aggressors, changing his masters, for his own easy life, riches and glory; he is an incarnation of quislings that has in himself all the treacherous qualities of his predecessors, traitors to the nation, from Li Wan Yong, a pro-Japanese stooge, to Syngman Rhee, a pro-US stooge.

What the traitor Pak Jung Hi has done since his birth is only the thrice-cursed treacherous crimes of selling out the country and the nation as a faithful stooge of foreign aggressors.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi who keeps his filthy life with the backing of foreign forces of aggression, is even now engrossed in fascist tyranny and treacherous acts, talking about "revitalization."

The traitor Pak Jung Hi is making every desperate effort to perpetuate the national division according to the "two Koreas" policy of his US and Japanese masters, to save his skin. With nothing, however, he can escape the severe punishment of history and the people for his indelible treacherous crimes.

Song In Guk

The Third World People's Struggle to Establish a New International Economic Order Is Triumphant

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The third world peoples are dynamically waging a collective, joint struggle to destroy the old international economic order fixed by the imperialists at will and establish a new international order that will conform with the will and interests of the third world peoples and the peace-loving people throughout the world, foil all the imperialist policies of plunder and blackmail and to safeguard their national sovereignty and natural resources."

The third world people, oppressed and plundered by the capitalists and imperialists for centuries, have risen courageously and appeared as masters of history.

The appearance of the third world has opened a new, glorious epoch in the history of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, once humiliated and oppressed, and brought about radical changes in the development of human history and world revolution.

Today the third world people, putting a firm faith in the idea of independence, the ideal of our era, never allow others to subjugate them or to trample underfoot their national dignity, and strongly demand an end to all kinds of inequality and subjugation in the international economic relations.

The struggle of the third world people to change the old order in the international economic relations and fairly settle international economic issues is now deepening in all spheres.

The third world countries call for the equality and independence of all nations, the people's right to self-determination and each country's permanent sovereignty of its natural resources and all domestic economic activities. They strongly demand the equal right in the settlement of world economic issues, a reform of the present international currency system in conformity with the interests of the developing countries and the change of the unfair, unreasonable trade relations of the developing countries and the imperialists, and they are vigorously fighting to realize them.

The third world people resolutely struggle to destroy the old unequal and predatory international economic relations set up by the imperialists in their favour and establish new international economic relations based on equality and independence. This shows convincingly that the unanimous desire of the third world people for defending their national sovereignty and interests and achieving the prosperity and development of their countries is growing stronger and stronger.

The third world countries' claim for their say in their own matters and for the destruction of the old unequal and shackling international economic order fully conforms to the present-day world trend towards independent development, and it is an exercise of their legitimate sovereignty, which no one can stop them from.

The US-led imperialists have fattened on the exploitation of peoples and the plunder of resources on the Asian, African and Latin American continents which make up 71 per cent of the land surface of the earth inhabited by more than two-thirds of the world population and have inexhaustible resources. The imperialists and international monopolies established the extremely unequal international economic order in their favour, which has brought and brings untold miseries and losses on the third world people.

US imperialism, the biggest international exploiter, made 40,000 million dollars of profits from the petroleum-producing countries of the third world for the years from the termination of World War II to 1972 and squeezed 14,273 million dollars of profits out of Latin America between 1963 and 1972 through private capital investments.

The US imperialists plunder strategic resources from Latin America at cheap prices—99.8 per cent of bauxite imported, 99.5 per cent of tin, 60.6 per cent of zinc and 63.9 per cent of sulfur.

During nearly 20 years after World War II, they took away from the African continent various industrial raw materials worth 7,500 million dollars, and now plunder a vast amount of industrial raw materials every year.

The third world countries are suffering great losses from the unequal trade relations imposed upon them by the US-led imperialists. The developing countries suffered 122,269 million dollars of losses from unequal exchange from 1951 to 1972. The US-led imperialist reactionary forces' policies of aggression and plunder are a main obstacle to social progress in the third world countries and they are the source of the miseries and sufferings of their peoples.

That is why the third world people strongly demand an end to the imperialists' arbitrary plunder and all sorts of inequality and subordinating relations.

The struggle of the third world people to establish a new international economic order is now expanding into a collective, joint struggle attended with practical action, dealing the imperialists heavy blows one after another.

During the fourth Middle East war the Arab countries laid an embargo on oil export to the imperialist countries which supported the Israeli aggressors, dealing a telling blow to the imperialists plundering petroleum. In particular the Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the Problem of Raw Materials and Development convened at the initiative of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and with the support and approval of more than 100 countries marked an important occasion in developing the joint struggle of the third world countries to set up a new international economic order. The session adopted a "declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order" and "programme of action" reflecting the interests of the third world countries, in spite of all manner of obstructions of the imperialists. This shook to the core the old international economic order with which the imperialists had sacrificed the interests of the third world people.

At the UN Conference on Sea Laws held in 1974 the third world countries waged a resolute joint struggle for the right to a 200 mile sea limit, striking hard blows at the imperialists who had plundered their sea resources at will.

As is confirmed fully by the Developing Countries' Conference on Raw Materials, the Summit Conference of the Organization of Petroleum-exporting Countries, the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned States held last year in Lima, Peru, and the 7th Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the Problems of Development and International Economic Cooperation, the time has gone never to return when the imperialists could oppress and plunder the third world people at will and haggle over and decide their destiny behind the scenes.

In the struggle to set up a new international economic order, the third world people direct the spearhead of struggle against the US imperialists, the chieftain of the imperialist reactionary forces, and are steadily strengthening their solidarity in this sacred common struggle.

The establishment of the Organization of Petroleum-exporting Countries, the Organization of Iron Ore-exporting Countries, the Joint Committee of the Governments of Copper-exporting Countries, the Association of Aluminium-producing Countries, the Association of Natural-rubber Producing Countries, the International Bauxite Association, the Latin American Power Organization, the Union of the Latin American Banana-exporting Countries and the Union of Latin American Sugar-exporting Countries—this fully proves that the third world countries vigorously fight in unity against imperialist arbitrariness and pillage and for the establishment of a fair and reasonable order in the international economic relations.

The Asian, African and Latin American peoples, who lived in darkness and poverty with no rights whatsoever, on account of unheard-of imperialist exploitation and plunder, subjugation and oppression for centuries, have risen resolutely in a struggle to put a permanent end to the cursed history of sufferings imposed upon them by the imperialists and are winning brilliant victories in succession. It is perfectly obvious that when the third world people completely liquidate old and new colonialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America, regain their countries' lost resources and achieve their full economic liberation through their struggle, the imperialists who maintain their life by depending on these continents will not be able to survive any longer.

Quite alarmed by this, the US-led imperialists are trying in every way to check the powerful advance of the third world people and maintain their old international economic order. But this is nothing but a last-ditch effort of those on the brink of ruin.

The third world people will destroy the old international economic order set up by the imperialists and establish a new one guaranteeing complete equality and independence, and certainly build new, free, independent and ever-prosperous Asia, Africa and Latin America free of exploitation and oppression, by stubbornly fighting in firm unity under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

O Do Hwan

VOICE OF WORLD

"The United States Must Withdraw Its Troops from South Korea according to the Resolution of the UN General Assembly"

Today it has become an irresistible world trend to support the just cause of the Korean people to make the US troops withdraw from south Korea and realize the independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

This is clearly proved by the fact that the 30th UN General Assembly session adopted the draft resolution of 43 countries by an overwhelming majority.

The broad world public which love justice and peace and respect the people's right of self-determination and sovereignty are strongly demanding that the United States dissolve the "UN Command" in south Korea and withdraw its troops occupying south Korea immediately according to the UN resolution on the Korean question.

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization stressed in its statement issued in connection with the adoption of the 43 nation-sponsored resolution on the Korean question by an overwhelming majority at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly:

"The occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops is impermissible from the viewpoint of both the national sovereignty of the Korean people and the demand of our era of independence.

"Considering that there can be no reason or pretext whatsoever for the United States to stay on in south Korea, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization demands that the 'UN Command' be disbanded at once, all the US troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of the 'UN forces' withdrawn without delay, and the Armistice Agreement replaced by a peace agreement, as required by the resolution co-sponsored by 43 nations."

In its statement the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of South Viet Nam pointed out:

"The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the South Vietnamese people will, in the future, too, as in the past, fully support the just struggle of the Korean people.

"We demand the immediate dissolution of the 'UN Command' in south Korea and the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

"Korea must be reunified independently and peacefully by the Korean people themselves.

"The just struggle of the Korean people enjoying the strong support of the peace-loving people the world over will surely win."

In their joint statement seven political parties and public organizations of Pakistan demanded that the US government pull its armed forces and all lethal weapons out of south Korea and sign a peace agreement with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with the resolution adopted by the 30th UN General Assembly session and said:

"We strongly demand that the UNO disband the 'UN Command' in south Korea at once and promptly take a step to withdraw all the foreign troops present in south Korea under the signboard of 'UN forces.'

"We hold that the question of Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people and only the Korean people have the right to solve this issue and it should be settled independently and peacefully by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference.

"We firmly believe that the reunification of Korea will be surely realized before long in accordance with the policy of national reunification advanced by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people."

The director of the international department of the Japan Socialist Party pointed out in his statement:

"The draft resolution on the Korean question cosponsored by 43 countries including Algeria was adopted at the UN with the approval of more countries than last year in spite of the obstinate obstructions of the United States, Japan and south Korea. This shows that more and more world people strongly call for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and for the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea. And the 'UN Command' is compelled to be dissolved.

"This is a victory of the non-aligned states and the socialist countries which support the DPRK's policy of independent and peaceful reunification.

"The Korean question must be solved independently by the Korean people themselves on the principle of national self-determination free from all interference of outside forces. This requires, first of all, the immediate withdrawal of the US troops present in south Korea.

"The Japanese government must radically change its policy of hostility to the DPRK and its policy of Korea's perpetual division, back the people of the north and south of Korea calling for the democratization of south Korea and the independent, peaceful reunification of their country and must normalize state relations with Korea."

In its article entitled "The United States Must Withdraw Its Troops from South Korea according to the Resolution of the UN General Assembly," the Gambian paper "The Gambia Outlook" stressed:

"The voting result on the Korean question at the UN General Assembly shows that the time has gone never to return when the imperialists could fake up the illegal 'resolutions' on Korea at will at the UN, setting their voting machine in motion.

"The UN's adoption of a fair resolution on Korea marks a great turn and an epochal event in its history.

"This is a great victory of the policy of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a convincing demonstration of its justness and vitality.

"The United States must take its aggressive troops and weapons out of south Korea at once as demanded by the peace-loving people the world over.

"On the strength of the UN 'resolutions' the United States has long hampered the Korean people's struggle to reunify their divided country.

"Today all the UN member nations of the third world are unanimously calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops in south Korea.

"It is the unanimous demand of the peace-loving people of the world that the United States must withdraw all its troops from south Korea and make the Korean people settle their own problem by themselves."

The Senegalese paper "Solei" warmly hailed the passage of the draft resolution on the Korean question co-sponsored by 43 UN member nations at the 30th UN General Assembly session and wrote:

"The 'UN Command' in south Korea is precisely the command of the US troops occupying south Korea in the 'UN forces' helmet and the foreign troops are none other than the US troops.

"The US troops' occupation of south Korea is a violation of the Armistice Agreement stipulating the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and it runs counter to the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement on peacefully reunifying the country by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

"It is also a violation of the UN Charter itself. If the US troops withdraw from south Korea, the danger of war will be removed from Korea.

"Twenty-two years have gone since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement in Korea. But the state of war still continues. The Armistice Agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement which can put an end to the war state.

"The Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves without the interference of any outside forces. Those who oppose this will meet their doom."

In its statement entitled "US Imperialism, Get out

of South Korea at Once!" the Union of North American Residents in Cuba pointed out:

"We resolutely denounce the bellicose aggressive manoeuvres of the US imperialists and strongly demand that the US government should withdraw its aggressive troops from south Korea and immediately discontinue all kinds of provocations against the Korean people. US troops, get out of south Korea at once for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea!"

President of the Costa Rican Peace and Solidarity National Council noted in his telegram to the UN Secretary General:

"We consider it the most urgent task to withdraw the 'UN forces' from south Korea. By doing this the UN must help the Korean people to find the most proper way to solve their own problem independently without the interference of outside forces.

"We support the entry of Korea into the UN as a single nation. We oppose all attempts to make 'two Koreas' enter the UN. Because if we support such attempts we will justify the unjust thing rejected by the entire Korean people desirous of the country's reunification."

The Swedish paper "Dagens Nyheter" stressed that the voting result at the 30th UN General Assembly session shows that an end must be put to the military occupation of south Korea by the US troops abusing the name of the UN and noted:

"Korea was artificially bisected. The Korean people desire the country's reunification.

"The Seoul 'regime' is hated by the people and meets with the resistance of the opposition parties. The Pak Jung Hi fascist 'regime' is torturing and killing the resistants, branding them as 'Communists'.

"The Pak Jung Hi 'regime' is maintained under the aegis of the US troops."

The paper stressed in conclusion that the "UN Command" must be disbanded and the US troops must get out of south Korea.

The joint statement published by many political parties and social bodies in Finland in support of the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea pointed out:

"The root cause of national split is the occupation of south Korea by the US troops seeking the permanent division of Korea and the manoeuvrings of the south Korean rulers.

"Today Korea is at the crossroads of reunification or division, one Korea or two Koreas.

"We consider that Korea must be reunified only in accordance with the free will of the Korean people.

"Korea's reunification must be realized independently and peacefully, on a democratic principle without the interference of outside forces after the withdrawal of the US forces from south Korea."

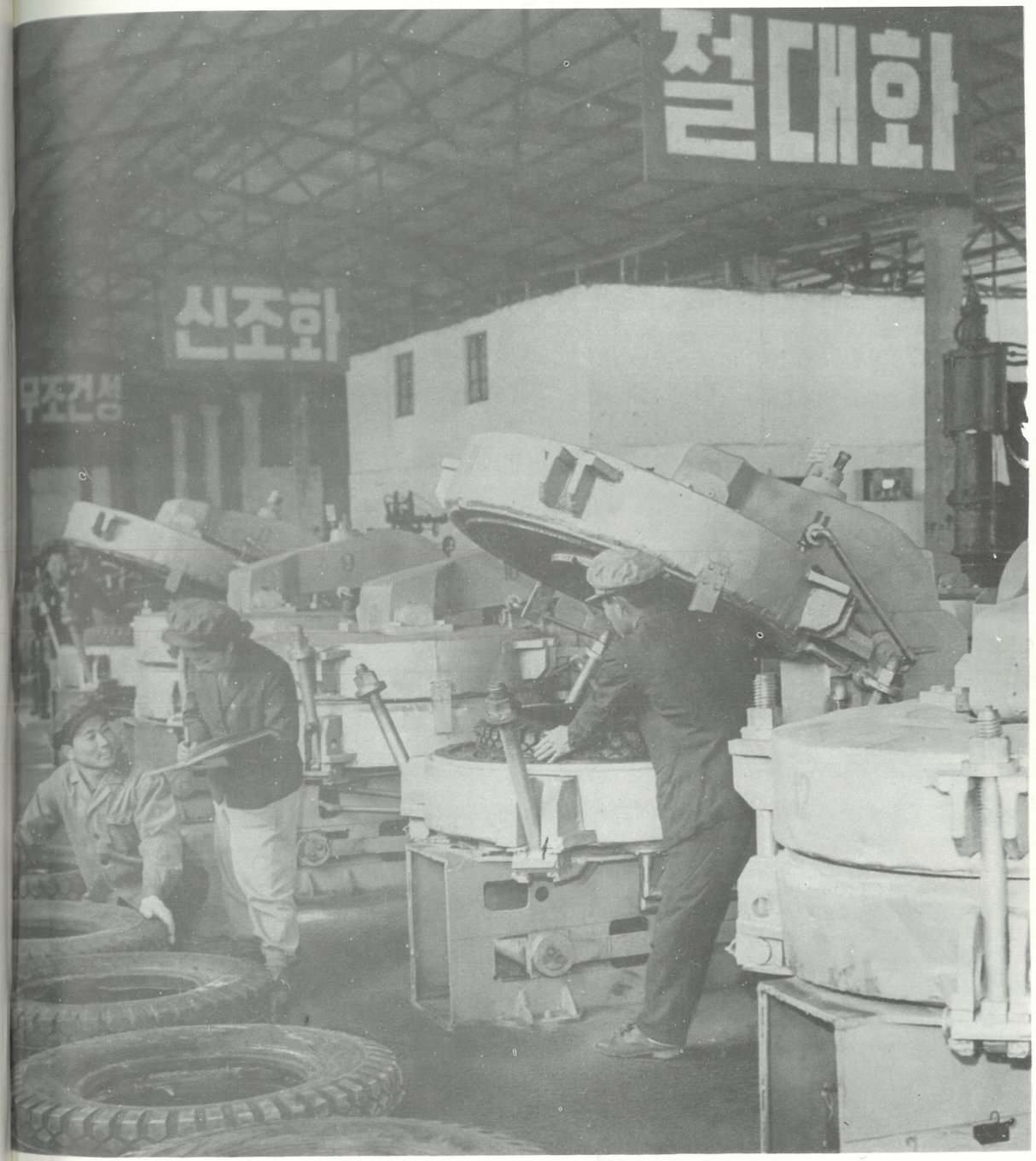
The Australian delegate stressed at the "World Conference of Lawyers for Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" held in Syria:

"Prerequisite to Korea's reunification is to make the foreign forces withdraw. As long as the foreign troops stay in south Korea, there cannot be any progress in reunification. There are no foreign troops in the northern half of the Republic. But, the US troops have long been stationed in south Korea.

"The US imperialists must withdraw their troops from south Korea at once and help the Korean people to solve their own problem by themselves."

INSIDE BACK COVER: The dependable workers of the Hasong Tyre Factory are making innovation after innovation on the transport front

BACK COVER: A port on the east coast



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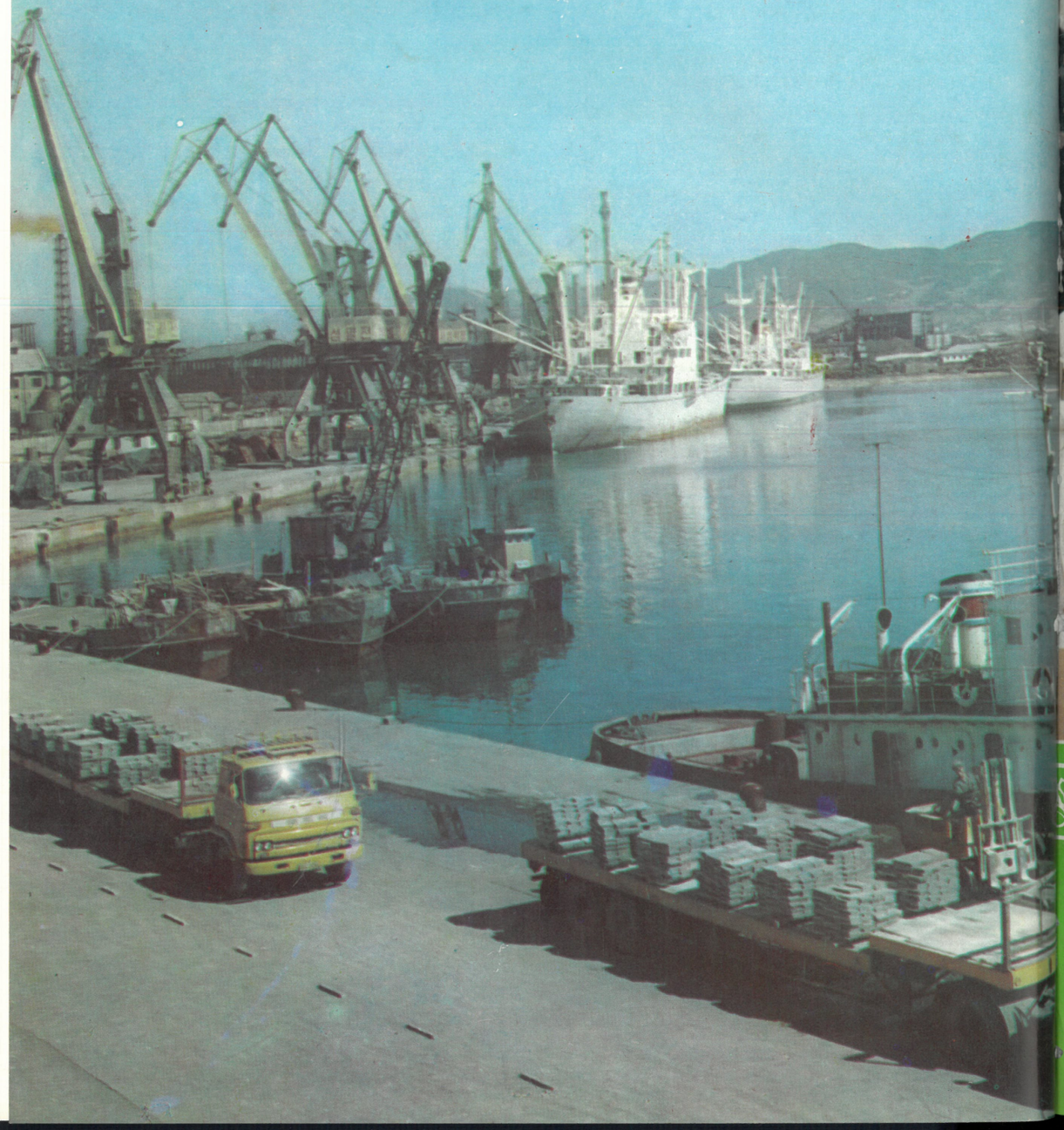

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